The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XI. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 504.

WASHINGTON.

John Covode Awarded a Seat in Congress.

The Present Condition of Georgia.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Bill.

Congressional Trade in Cadetships.

Defeat of the New Census Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The second contested case of the session was decided in the House to-day, being that of Covode against Foster of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District. Although neither party held the seat, the contest arose as to who was really legally elected, but as usual in such cases this was decided by a party vote and Covode, the Republican member, was sworn in. The Democratic members are very generally of the opinion that no Democratic contestant will get his seat just so long as the present committee of elections are in power, and they will therefore very generally favor the proposition made in the House yesterday to draw a committee from the members of the House by lot for each case. Many claimants to seats favor this course as they are of the opinion that in the end they will stand just as good a chance.

THE CUBAN CAUSE.

The long anticipated speech of Senator Morton in behalf of the Cuban insurgent cause came off to-day, but did not attract much attention, for all interest in the question seemed quite abandoned in as well as out of Congress. There was no action taken on the bill on which the speech was based.

GEORGIA.

The Bryant Republicans, as they are called, appeared before the Judiciary Committee to-day, and opposed the admission of Georgia [illegible] under the Legislature as reorganized. They claimed that the act of Congress for the reconstruction of the State had been plainly violated, and [illegible] that General Terry [illegible] reconstruction had gone outside of all the [illegible] officers to acts in establishing a board of [illegible] members of judge of the qualifications of the majority candidates in the Legislature, and had seated minority [illegible] had been thrown out when the majority ones [illegible].

ST. LOUIS SURVEYOR.

A bill is before the Senate Commerce Committee providing that under the provisions of section 8 of the act of March 3, 1853, providing for the compensation of Surveyors of Customs, forming or having performed the duties of Collectors of Customs, the Surveyor of Customs of the port of St. Louis shall be entitled to receive and retain from commissions for duties, fees for storage, and fees or emoluments or other commissions or salaries now allowed by law, the maximum compensation given to Collectors of enumerated ports by section 5 of the act of 1841, and all accounts of former Surveyors of Customs of the port of St. Louis, which now remain unsettled, shall be adjusted upon the basis of compensation set forth in the first section of this act.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate Committee on Pacific railroads have reported a bill in which many Missourians are interested, amendatory of the act incorporating the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. It provides that if the company shall complete its road to the Western boundary of Missouri before June 10, 1872, the same shall be held to be in compliance with the conditions imposed upon the company by the 8th section up to that time, and no conditions and limitations shall apply to the line of said road West of the Western boundary line of Missouri until the right of way shall be secured over the lands granted by said act and occupied by Indians; provided, that patents for lands shall be issued to the company in accordance with the provisions of the 4th section of said act. The company is authorized to issue its bonds in such form, for such sums, payable at such times, and bearing such rate of interest, and to dispose of them on such terms as its directors may deem advisable; and to secure the bonds the company may mortgage its road, equipments, lands, franchises, privileges, and other rights and property, subject to such conditions and limitations as its directors may prescribe; and as proof and notice of the legal execution and effectual delivery of any mortgage it shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Interior; and when so filed shall be deemed to be a good and sufficient conveyance of all the rights and property of said company. The 10th section of the old act is amended by adding thereto the following: Provided, That hereafter the company shall have power to limit the right of subscription to stock in such manner as they may think best for the interests of the company; but whenever any citizen of the United States shall apply to become a subscriber to the stock of said company, and shall pay or tender in money, and not otherwise, an amount equal to the largest amount per share actually paid in before the 1st of February, 1870, by any other stockholder, in cash, he shall have the right to subscribe to said stock.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The evidence taken before the House committee to-day relative to the sale, by members of the last and present House, of the appointment of cadets to the Military and Naval Academies was very positive and to the point. The committee decline to furnish the details, but the testimony already given, taken with that to come, will show that half a dozen of cadetships have been sold. It is due to say the carpet-bag members have made the bargains and sales. The most flagrant cases were in the last Congress.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee discussed the new tax bill to-day. While no decisive result has been reached, the prospect is fair that the petition of the Kentucky distilleries for a change of the time for whisky to remain in bond will be granted. The committee are also disposed to reduce the income tax.

THE CENSUS BILL.

After more than seven months spent in perfecting the census bill, involving a very large expense, the Senate to-day defeated it by a vote of 46 to 9. This is an end probably to all legislation on the subject, as it is too late now to perfect a new bill. The result is that the census for 1870 will be taken under the act of 1850. The old law was drawn up by Senators Webster and Benton, and it has been proven by practical men to be the best that has yet been devised.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day agreed to strike out of the House bill all the conditions imposed on the admission of Mississippi, thus leaving the bill simply providing for the admission of the State unconditionally. This renews in the Senate the old fight that took place on the Virginia bill, and is likely to delay the admission of the State.

GRANT, SENIOR.

The President's nomination to the Senate to-day of his own father, Jesse R. Grant, to be postmaster at Covington, Ky., created a great deal of amusement at the capitol. Grant, senior, was first appointed by President Johnson, but, as his commission was about to expire, his son reappointed him.

THE ARMY.

The War Department order relieving so many officers from their posts, has met with much discontent in army circles, and rumors of resignations are heard of several prominent officials. Quartermasters estimate the cost of transportation in pursuance of this order, and expenses of mileage, will reach $106,000.

NOMINATION.

The President nominated to-day James M. Crowley, editor of the Ohio State Journal, to be Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio. Judas Woods, the incumbent, was supported by Secretary Cox, Judge Swayne and ex-Governor Dennison, but the administration decided the State Journal must have some patronage.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Jesse R. Grant, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

James M. Crowley, Postmaster at Columbus, O.

THE CONDITION OF GEORGIA.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day heard fifteen Georgians, who are here as a delegation of Conservatives, who took the ground that the present Legislature is illegally constituted, owing to the admission of candidates, and argued in favor of the reorganization of that body. Gov. Bullock and others on the Republican side spoke briefly in opposition. Senators Carpenter, Edmunds and Conkling remembered that at a former hearing Governor Bullock said the expulsion of negroes, and the seating of minority candidates instead, was sheer usurpation. The committee will, on Saturday, give Governor Bullock an opportunity to explain his apparently contradictory position.

ADDRESS TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The National Executive Committee, Geo. T. Downing President and F. G. Barbadoes Secretary, have issued the following address to the colored people of the United States:

"Your National Executive Committee, created by you in national convention assembled January 13, 1869, to urge legislation looking to the educational, material and political interests of the colored people of the nation, deem that they have at length arrived in the progress of their efforts at the probable political consummation of their hopes in so far as the organic law of the Republic is concerned. They recognize that the desired result of the anticipated announcement of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which forbids any abridgments of the right of suffrage on account of race or color or previous condition of any citizen of the United States, is already attained.

"They feel that this amendment should, in the estimation of the colored men, transcend in importance even the revered declaration of our national independence, inasmuch as it is a practical affirmation of the rights of men, while the other was but the theoretical enunciation thereof. Therefore has it been determined that it is fitting for your committee to advise the general assembling of the colored people of every State and Territory throughout the length and breadth of the land, whenever the said fifteenth amendment shall have been officially announced and ratified, in order to offer up prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God, and in a proper way to assure the world of our realization and appreciation of the righteous act of our fellow-countrymen, constitutionally securing to us that which has always been our just due, but unjustly withheld.

"Your committee does hereby thus advise and takes occasion at the same time to declare, in your name, that this just act of the American people will be held at its full estimation by those whom it enfranchises; that they will make such use of their rights as will add to the honor and material interests of the country, and that in the possession of this right, along with others previously secured, they will really have a country to respect and defend, as well as fellow countrymen, toward whom they can cherish the most affectionate regard."

NASHVILLE.

Territorializing the State—Horrible Outrage Quickly Avenged—Miss Dix—Colored Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 9.—There is some little excitement here to-night in consequence of an alleged dispatch from Washington, stating that the Reconstruction Committee had unanimously recommended the passage of Roderick Random Butler's bill for territorializing Tennessee.

A young lady living in the vicinity of Wornell's station, on the branch road leading from Cleveland to Dalton, was raped by a negro on Saturday last, on one of the public roads in that neighborhood. The fiend was caught on Sunday and his career summarily terminated by a bullet from the pistol of an incensed citizen.

Miss Dix, the far-famed philanthropist, is in the city. She will visit the lunatic asylum to-morrow.

The State Colored Convention will be held here, commencing on the 21st inst. Its object contemplates some action or other looking to the welfare and amelioration of the negro in Tennessee.

FOREIGN.

[BY THE CABLE.]

ENGLAND.

THE PRESS ON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The newspapers comment variously on the Queen's speech and the debate thereon in Parliament yesterday. The Times thinks the weak point in the ministry is its timid policy on the Irish question, though this is somewhat redeemed by the courage displayed in the matter of the Fenians and the promises to urge various legislation.

The Daily News (Radical) only refers to the speech and debate [illegible] which followed to urge the ballot as a panacea for the national grievances.

The Standard (Conservative) considers the Government responsible for the violence in Ireland, yet it has failed to protect life and property there.

THE CITY OF CORK.

The merchants of Cork complain of a loss of prestige to that city by the transfer of shipments of all foreign mails to some one of the channel ports.

DR. DOLLINGER.

The ultra Montaines are exceedingly bitter against Dr. Dollinger for his letter against the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility. They everywhere denounce him, and, in some quarters he is described as anti-Christ.

ROCHEFORT'S PAPER.

A dispatch from Paris confirms the statement of the arrest of all the editors of the Marseillaise. The printer refuses to put the paper to press.

NEW ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In the House of Commons to-day writs were issued for elections in Southwork and Londonderry to fill the vacancies caused by the appointment of Mr. Layard as Ambassador to Spain and of Mr. Dows as Solicitor General of Ireland.

ALIENS.

Mr. Bruce, House Secretary, promised to introduce a bill enabling aliens to acquire and hold land in England.

An act of Parliament is proposed to protect foreign inventions sent to the Workmen's Exhibition to be held here.

FRANCE.

CONTINUED DISORDER IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 9, 3 A. M.—The disorders broke out again at Belleville and in Rue du Faubourg du Temple at midnight. Several additional barricades have been erected in the narrow streets. Troops are still in the neighborhood of the scene, but up to this hour have not fired on the rioters. The police are active. There are rumors of killed and wounded on the boulevard Mont Mair, the police having made several charges on the position of the rioters there. This point is fully a mile and a half distant from the scene of the disturbances yesterday. Many additional arrests have been made. Gustave Flourens, the leader of the disturbance, is still at large, though the authorities are making every effort to arrest him.

AND RENEWED TRANQUILITY.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Police and military authorities have the rioters under control and the city is tranquil.

DETAILS OF THE DISTURBANCES.

PARIS, Feb. 9, noon—The morning journals have the following details of the disturbances of last night:

There had been much excitement among the people during the day, which culminated about midnight in new outbreaks. These were not confined to one locality, nor were they on the scene of those suppressed yesterday at La Villetta and Belleville, but nearer the center of the city and only a few squares from the Palace Royal.

New and stronger barricades were thrown up and tenaciously defended. The police attacked several of these, but were quickly driven off. Military forces were then brought into requisition, and, as on the day previous, carried all the barricades without firing on the crowds. There seems to be hesitation on the part of both troops and rioters to resort to the use of firearms.

HUNDREDS OF ARRESTS.

Strong detachments of police have been placed on all the boulevards, with orders to forcibly disperse all crowds. Hundreds of rioters have been arrested. Several were wounded, mainly in conflicts with the police, and it is reported that some were killed.

THE MARSEILLAISE

did not appear to-day. All its editors are under arrest for aiding the riot. One of the editors of the Rappel was also arrested for the same offense. Ministers remained at the headquarters of the police all night. The city is now tranquil.

THE CITY IS NOW TRANQUIL.

A strong police force is now patroling the streets. Many workshops are closed to-day. A crowd of several hundred persons gathered and sung the Marseillaise last night and hissed and in other ways insulted the police. The gen d'armes were summoned to disperse them, but refused. The police then charged on them and made a large number of arrests. After an examination of the prisoners this morning only thirty were remanded to prison.

IRELAND.

FENIANISM IN MAYO.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5.—A Fenian demonstration took place at Mayo yesterday. One hundred and ten men attempted to rescue some prisoners. Priests successfully exhorted the mob to preserve the peace. This, however, is not definitely settled.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 9, P. M.—Consols 92⅝ for money; 92⅞ for account. 5-20s, '62, 87; '65 (old), 86½; '67, 85⅞; 10-40s, 84½. Stocks: Erie 20; Illinois Central, buoyant at 109½; Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—Cotton, firmer, uplands 11¼, Orleans 11½@11¾; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat 8s 10d@8s 11d; red Western 7s 3d@7s 4d; winter 8s 8d. Flour 19s 6d. Corn 26s 3d. Oats 2s 5d. Provisions, quiet. Pork, 97s 6d. Beef, 102s. Lard 71s. Cheese 72s. Bacon 57s. Refined petroleum 1s 11d. Tallow 44s 3d. Turpentine 30s.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Tallow buoyant, at 46s 3d.

PARIS, Feb. 9, M.—Bourse opened dull, at 73f 30c, and closed at 73s 22.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—Bonds firm and unchanged.

ANTWERP, Feb. 9.—Petroleum quiet, at 58⅜.

HAVRE, Feb. 9.—Cotton quiet.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 9.—The steamship Weser, from New York, arrived last evening.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 9.—The steamship City of Antwerp, from New York, touched here yesterday forenoon.

CINCINNATI.

The County Clerkship—Railroad Arrangements.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The question whether the death of Gen. McGroarty, who was elected County Clerk, caused a vacancy which the Commissioners must fill, is settled by the resignation of the late Clerk, and the Commissioners to-day appointed Capt. H. H. Tinker, who proposes to give half the net proceeds to the family of Gen. McGroarty. Capt. Tinker was Gen. McGroarty's opponent in the election last fall.

An arrangement was effected to-day whereby all through passengers on the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railroads can have secured seats all the way without additional cost.

☞ Cumminsville refuses to annex Cincinnati.

NEW YORK.

The Methodist Book Concern Investigation.

The Most Dishonest Document Ever Prepared.

Money, Stocks, and Bonds.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—It will be remembered that some moths ago the Book Committee of the Methodist-Episcopal church met in this city to investigate certain charges of fraud and mismanagement against some of the managers and employes of the Book Concern, alleged to have been discovered by Dr. Lanahan, the new agent. The very general dissatisfaction at the white-washing report then made, which was felt by Methodists throughout the country, and which was expressed by such of the church press as was not influenced by officialism, induced the Book Committee to meet again for the purpose of re-investigating the matter and sifting it [illegible]. The session has now continued for about two weeks and will soon come to an end. Though the investigation has been held with closed doors and the members of the committee are exceedingly reticent as to the proceedings, many of them leak out, and afford no small amusement to the initiated. Apparently the object in the minds of most of the committee is to convince the public that no wrong can be committed by any one connected with a church institution, and all the indignation they have to spare is heaped on Dr. Lanahan, who dared to imagine that it could be otherwise. To-day the majority report was submitted to the committee, and, with slight modifications, it will be adopted by all the members except four, one of whom is understood to have characterized it as "one of the most dishonest documents ever prepared."

Like the former report, it is silent as to the testimony presented to the committee, and simply declares that, after a careful and painstaking investigation, the committee find the former managers of the Book Concern blameless. Dr. Lanahan is, impliedly at least, censured for having imagined otherwise. The four dissenting members will prepare a minority report, which will be made public soon. This will be diametrically opposite to the first in its conclusions, and will recite at some length the facts on which they are based. This will end the matter, unless it shall be brought before the next General Conference, which, it is thought, is quite likely.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Wall street is dull, without features to note. The money market is easy at 4 to 6 per cent. for call loans and 4½ to 5 on mixed collaterals.

BONDS.

Governments are dull, though ⅛@¼ better at the close than at the opening, and the demand for the Central Pacific bonds still continues.

Foreign exchange is firm at 109@109½ for sixty-day bills.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 120⅞, declined to 120⅜, advanced to 120⅝, and closed at 3 P. M. at 120½. The Assistant Treasurer to-day received bids to the extent of $3,840,000 for the $1,000,000 gold offered for sale.

STOCKS

are active and strong.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—In the House yesterday the proposition to pay the interest on the State bonds in gold after July 1st was rejected by 82 to 20. The general school law was amended so as to allow all women over twenty-one years old, owners of property, to vote on questions affecting the raising of taxes for school purposes. The Senate unanimously passed a bill for the withdrawal of all Missouri State bonds in the hands of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, and the payment of all over-due coupons.

Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The Kansas Senate yesterday passed the House concurrent resolutions, asking for the removal of the Indians from the State; a donation of land by Congress for railroad purposes, with due regard for the rights of settlers; and to compel the Indians to pay for stock stolen by them. A concurrent resolution passed the House, asking Congress to appoint commissioners to investigate and report the amount of losses and damages sustained by settlers on the frontier by Indian depredations.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Feb. 9.—Governor Walker to-day sent a supplementary message to the Legislature, relating to routine State matters. Referring to the difficulty of finding judges not disqualified by the Fourteenth amendment, he recommends that Congress be petitioned for a general removal of disabilities. The establishment of an asylum for insane colored people is also recommended. The Governor also suggests many excellent changes in the administration of the criminal law of the State.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—The Registration bill passed the Senate—yeas 15, nays 12. The impeachment trial of State Auditor Wickliffe commenced this morning.

New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—In the Assembly to-day, a motion to appropriate $249,000 to pay the anti-war debt in coin, was rejected.

Woman Suffrage in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 9.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention will be in session to-morrow and Friday. The day session will be at the opera house, and the evening session in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Prince Arthur.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 9.—Prince Arthur arrived at White River Junction at 4 this morning, the train having been six hours on a distance of 69 miles.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—In the Supreme Court to-day arguments in the Schoeppe case were continued.

CONNECTION.

An Important Change in the Situation—The Eastern Interest.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Since the agitation of the connection question a very important change has taken place in the "situation." The Little Miami railroad has passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and it is but a question of time until the Short-line will share the same fate. The object of this consolidation is to offer every inducement for merchants to go East to make their purchases. It is easy to see that little or no advantage will be derived by the city giving the Short-line Company a connection through the city; therefore the City Council should give no right of way that will check or hinder the now rapid growth of the city in all directions.

The "river route" would be enormously expensive, and would seriously interfere with the river commerce.

The route from the head of Jefferson street via Beargrass creek to the House of Refuge would be literally building a wall around one half of the city, which would check all progress west and southwest of the connecting track. A connection can be made by building a track in the vicinity of the Race-course to a point on the Louisville and Nashville railroad south of the House of Refuge (it being an air-line), and thence over the Louisville and Nashville railroad to the union depot. This route would obviate all the disadvantages incident to the two proposed routes.

At the last meeting of the Council there was a disposition on the part of some of its members to act hastily in this matter. This is all wrong, for it is a subject that requires deliberate and careful consideration, and should not be acted upon until all routes are carefully surveyed by engineers who will do it for the interest of the city. It is easy to make a mistake in this matter, but when done it will be very difficult to correct.

To-night the reports of the surveys of the two proposed routes will be presented to the Council for their consideration. It would be well for the members of that body to bear in mind that the giving of the right of way through the city will be only benefiting the Short-line Company and its Eastern connections, and assisting Cincinnati and other rival cities to divert trade from Louisville.

That the Short-line Company must have a connection with the Louisville and Nashville railroad is very clear, but it is entirely within the power of the Council to select a route and compel them to accept it. If it were not to the interest of the Short-line Company to have a connection through the city, they would have given themselves no trouble about it, but would have made it outside of the city without asking permission of the City Council.

QUÆRITUR.

☞ It is said that an Indianapolis physician was recently applied to "case off" a patient, hopelessly ill, and a charge on a benevolent society. And the same physician had it intrusted to him that a deformed child might as well die as to live. How are these facts for high?

☞ In Baltimore hogs dying with pneumonia are slaughtered for home consumption, and diseased cows are converted into bologna sausage.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE........WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.

THE FUNDING BILL.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the funding bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Resolutions were adopted calling for information as to the action of any of the Departments relative to the claims of the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad, for bonds or land in aid of the road, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the re-organization of the Georgia Legislature.

STATUTES.

MR. CONKLING, from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported with amendments the House bill extending the time for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States. It authorizes the President to appoint three commissioners to finish within three years the work prescribed in the act of June 20, 1866.

INDIAN TERRITORIES.

MR. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Military, reported with amendments a bill for the withholding of moneys from Indian tribes holding American captives.

MR. HOWARD, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Secretary of Montana in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

JUDICIARY.

MR. WILSON introduced a bill to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Circuit Courts of the United States, and to establish the boundaries of the judicial districts. It provides for eleven Circuit Judges.

NEUTRALITY.

The greater portion of the morning hour was consumed by Mr. Morton in speaking upon the neutral relations of the United States. Mr. Morton said Spain had lately fitted out in the harbor of New York thirty gunboats, and publicly enlisted crews for them in the streets of that city, for the avowed purpose of subjugating the people of Cuba to her rule, the most inhuman and despotic known to modern times. We had knowingly furnished ships and sailors to put down the efforts of a neighboring people, with whom we were on most friendly terms and enjoyed the most intimate commercial relations, who were struggling to free themselves from the military despotism of a cruel and effete nation separated from them by a broad ocean. He proposed so to amend our statutes that these things should not be repeated by authority of law. If any principle of the law of nations required that Spain should receive this substantial assistance at our hands, that principle was not based on reason and was improper.

He held that no nation should feel bound to administer any pretended rules of the law of nations when to do so would be to inflict great injustice, cruelty, and destruction upon large masses of people, and cited from various authorities upon international law in support of his position. The relations of the parent State [illegible] and those of the colonies were those of parent and child, and when protection, support, and education were required on one side there should be obedience and submission on the other; but when a son had arrived at manhood, and a colony was entitled to the functions of a State, capable of self-government and self-protection, parental control should cease, and independence be accorded.

He insisted that there was a difference between an attempt at the revolution of a colony forming an integral part of a kingdom and a like attempt on the part of a distant colony. He remarked that the time had arrived to proclaim this doctrine as vindicated alike in reason and justice. The allegation that when a nation took possession of distant territory and established itself there, such territory became a part of the nation, equally with its former possessions, was unsupported by reason and facts. The American colonies of England, France and Spain had never been treated theoretically or practically as integral parts of those empires.

It was a horrid mockery when the Spanish Government affected to treat Cuba as a part of the kingdom of Spain—when she denied her rights under the Spanish constitution and treated her as a mere possession, governed by the will of a despotic Captain-General. Without meaning to assert that the United States should interfere by military force in behalf of Cuba, he would maintain that the United States should not contribute directly or indirectly to uphold the power of Spain over that island. Leaving out of view the question whether the present condition of Cuban affairs justified our concession of belligerent rights, it was sufficient that we knew that a considerable portion of the Cubans were in arms to throw off the Spanish yoke, and, therefore, if we could not aid one side, we ought not aid the other.

He then referred to the magnitude of the contest in Cuba, and depicted its revolting incidents, asserting that the war had been carried on with murderous cruelty that emulated the horrors of the French revolution, and indicated that the Spanish character had lost nothing of the atrocious and satanic barbarism by which it was distinguished in the war on the Netherlands. Our silence was in marked contrast with our former professions of sympathy with a people struggling for liberty and natural rights. Moreover, the Cuban insurgents were struggling to abolish slavery, while Spain would perpetuate that institution in the Island. Viewing the Cuban question from an American standpoint, he said Cuba was as entirely included in what was called the Monroe doctrine as though she formed part of the mainland, and the possession of Cuba by Spain being hostile to our policy, its retention by that power should depend upon the Spanish power and resources exclusively.

He continued, possession was to be regarded by the United States in the light of sufferance or toleration rather than because of any existence of valid title.

The bill of Mr. Morton, with that of the House, relative to the neutral relations of the United States, were then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

MR. ANTHONY, on leave, made a statement in support of his bill to reform public printing. Referred to Committee on Printing.

MISSISSIPPI.

MR. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for the House bill to admit Mississippi to representation. The substitute declares simply, without preamble or conditions, that Mississippi is entitled to representation in Congress.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

Also from said committee with amendments a bill to change Judicial Circuits. As amended the bill constitutes circuits as follows:

First Circuit—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

Second Circuit—New York.

Third Circuit—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Fourth Circuit—Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

Fifth Circuit—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee.

Sixth Circuit—Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Seventh Circuit—Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

Eighth Circuit—Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri.

Ninth Circuit—California, Oregon and Nevada.

The bill further provides that the Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina shall be residents of their respective circuits, and that the vacancies now or heretofore existing in said court shall, in every case, be filled by a resident of the circuit.

THE CENSUS BILL

was taken up. After a discussion concerning a test of the sense of the Senate upon general questions, it was moved to lay the House bill upon the table, and that the proposition of the Senate, containing certain directions to the Secretary of the Interior, relative to the census, be disposed of separately. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 46; nays 9, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Drake, Edmunds, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harris, Howe, Howell, Johnston, Kellogg, McCreery, McDonald, Osborn, Pomeroy, Poole, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Thayer, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Willey and Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Cragin, Morrill, of Vermont, Nye, Patterson Pratt, Sherman, Sumner, Warner and Wilson.

COMMERCE AMONG STATES.

MR. CHANDLER, on leave, introduced a bill of last session to promote commerce among the States and to cheapen transportation of mails and military and naval stores. The bill authorizes the construction of a first-class railroad from Washington to New York. The capital stock is to be ten million dollars. It also provides for a railroad and telegraph line from Washington to Pittsburg, to be called the Washington and Northwestern Railroad and Telegraph Company, and also for a railroad and telegraph line from Washington to Cincinnati—the provisions as to the former company being applicable to all.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate at 5:15 adjourned.

HOUSE.

PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House resumed consideration of the Foster-Covode contested election case from Pennsylvania.

MR. RANDALL continued his argument in support of the claim of Foster.

After a discussion of about three hours the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions. Those of the minority declaring Foster elected were rejected—yeas 50, nays 123—a strict party vote. Those of the majority declaring Covode duly elected were adopted by a like vote.

The oath of office was administered to Mr. Covode.

BILLS REPORTED.

MR. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of settlers on certain lands in Iowa. Passed.

MR. LAWRENCE, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to enforce the amendments to the Constitution. Adopted.

NAVAL.

MR. COX asked leave to introduce a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the unexpended balances, monthly, from March, 1869, to February, 1870, the aggregate expenditure for the same period, and if in excess of appropriation amount of excess; also the amount of proceeds for the sales of property for same period.

MR. KELSEY, of New York, objected, remarking that all the information was in possession of the House already.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House at 3:45 went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislature Appropriation bill.

MR. DAWES moved to strike out the item for the reporter of the Congressional Globe, on the ground that its publication would be abolished after this session.

After a discussion the motion was rejected. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose.

MR. BINGHAM moved adjournment to-day until Saturday. Lost; 51 against 91.

THE HAVANA OUTRAGE.

MR. BANKS offered a resolution, calling on the President for the information that may have been received by the Government in reference to the recent assault upon, and reported murder of one or more American citizens in Cuba. Adopted.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House at 5:10 adjourned.

A First and Last Attempt at Crime.

A paper published at Burlington, N. J., affirms that the following is a true story, and can be substantiated by persons now living in that town: Some time ago, a gentleman of considerable wealth in that vicinity, and who was supposed to keep a large sum of money in his desk, was aroused from sleep at midnight by the sound as of some one forcing open one of the lower doors of his house. Arising quietly from the bed, and taking a loaded gun in hand, he softly raised a sash over the door from which the noise proceeded, and, on looking out, could distinguish the forms of two persons in the thick darkness of the night. To level his weapon and fire was the work of a moment [illegible] shot seemed to have been wasted [illegible] the examining the spot in the morning, however, the gentleman found a considerable quantity of blood on the trampled grass, and tracks of it for some distance from the house. Soon after the soil of a graveyard near the house was found to be disturbed, as though in preparation for the removal of a body, and the neighbors resolved the attempted burglary into the wanderings of a couple of would-be "body-snatchers," whom the alarmed householder had frightened and grazed by his random shot. Upon this supposition, the excitement gradually subsided into a tale for the winter fireside, and was quoted only by garrulous old dames and imaginative nurses. But time and death have at last brought the true solution of the mystery, through the dying confession of a man recently deceased in the village. Although the son of a well known citizen, and of good general repute himself, he, in company with a scapegrace comrade, had actually attempted to perpetrate the robbery, and the shot fired had inflicted a mortal wound upon the comrade. The dying man added that he had borne his bleeding comrade to a place of concealment, kept him there while he lived, and then buried him by night in that part of the graveyard where the disturbance of the soil had been noticed. It was their first and last attempt at crime, and had been terribly expiated by the speedy death of the one and the lifelong remorse of the other.

THE BARD of Atlanta, whose harp has been [illegible] so often thereabouts, is thus fondly heard [illegible] adieu by the Constitutionalist of that [illegible] bidden [illegible] farewell, we are glad to learn that our city: "We[illegible]lican confrere has got a slice. He old Republican for it, in season and out, night labored hard, sleeping and waking. He was a [illegible] and day, [illegible] out of his politics; pleasant, good fellow [illegible] good-natured, genial, companionable. He could take a harder hit, professionally, and smile more sweetly about it privately, than any editor we ever met. He had learned the very essence of the art of paragraphing, and kept up a shower of nettles upon his foe, to which Governor Bullock can testify with great unction. He also singed sorely his successor a year or two back when the Opinion and the Era grappled in daily skirmishes. Peace to his gubernatorial bones. At length he reposes his wandering limbs upon a throne. His declining years can be passed in calm contemplation of royal beatitudes. All hail! Governor or Bard!"

☞ A few mornings since, a well-dressed and rather fine-looking man, apparently an Englishman, called at the White House and demanded to see the President, saying that he was a messenger from the Almighty, and had business of pressing importance with General Grant. The doorkeeper refusing him admittance, he became quite violent, and was with difficulty kept from forcing an entrance. His outcries and struggles finally brought the steward of the White House to the scene, and it was some time before he could be quieted and made to understand the fact that business hours did not commence until ten o'clock, and that, unless he showed his credential, the President could not be disturbed before that hour. When last seen he was making for the British Legation, to "have a talk with Minister Thornton," he said, "before visiting the crowned heads of Europe."

☞ A novelty in iron manufactures is on exhibition at the Geological Museum of the General Land Office. It is a sheet of rolled iron three feet long and twelve inches wide, weighing but three and a half ounces. It is thinner than ordinary writing paper, will float upon water, and has a fine polished surface. It is to be used in the manufacture of buttons, ornaments, &c., where very light and elastic texture is required. The extreme thinness or tenuity to which the process of rolling has reduced the sheet shows how pure and malleable the metal has become when under treatment in the furnace.

☞ Prof. See, of Paris, in a recent lecture on tobacco, pointed out that the proportion of nicotine varies according to the kind of tobacco. Thus, that produced in Germany and Alsace contains from seven to three per cent. of nicotine, while that from Havana and Maryland has only two per cent. In small doses nicotine aids respiration, and does not affect the heart, but in larger quantities the Professor showed that it produces convulsion of the respiratory muscles, an accelerated and intermitting pulse, and a tremulous condition of the muscles.

☞ A young man, at Muscatine, Iowa, lately crawled into a boiler to clean it out, but the engineer, being ignorant of the fact, closed the door and fired up. The young man became uncomfortably warm, and, to his horror, discovered the boiler filling with water. His shrieks were unheard, but fortunately the engineer opened the door, and the half-suffocated prisoner was released. A contemporary thinks it was shameful that the engineer should have spoiled so good a story by opening the door just when he did.

☞ A Michigan correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes that such is the zeal for procuring anatomical "subjects" on the part of medical students at the University of Michigan, that a body was recently buried just under the window of the house, as the friends of the deceased did not dare to take it to the grave-yard, a mile away, lest it should be transported to the dissecting-room.

☞ There is a delicate question pending in the New Orleans custom-house. A lot of cattle and dogs arrived on an English ship, and were regularly going through, when it was found that nine pups and five calves were not mentioned in the bills of lading. They were born on the voyage, and the assessors talk of drowning them.

☞ Statistics show that the Quakers in Pennsylvania, hitherto the stronghold of the sect, are decreasing in numbers. Since 1830 but five new meeting-houses have been established, while thirty-seven have been abandoned.

☞ A Massachusetts paper tells of a recent Congressional nominating convention there in which voting was carried on in such a scientific manner that "on the fourth ballot each candidate had a majority of the whole convention."

☞ "Say, stranger, do I smell of liquor?" "Yes, you do; and you are so drunk, besides, that you can't stand up without holding on to the lamp-post." "What on earth shall I do? I'm a peddler of religious books, and it'll play h—ll with my business."

☞ In a case recently on trial in Maine, a witness incidentally stated that there were three posts in his hog yard. Being asked what they for, he replied, with some hesitation, that his three children were buried there.

☞ A Wisconsin youth, sued for breach of promise, offered to compromise by marrying the girl if the court would protect him from those other girls who had the same tender claims upon him.

☞ The manufacture of alcohol from reindeer moss, which was set on foot in 1867 by Professor Sternberg, of Stockholm, is now carried on to a considerable extent in Sweden and Norway.

☞ At the recent hanging of Pike at Hampton, New Hampshire, it was almost impossible to find carpenters who would build the gallows, so great was the natural repugnance to such work.

Figures.

The White House under Lincoln.........$ 34,050

The White House under Grant.........132,800

Grant over Lincoln (peace vs. war).....98,750

An increase of $290 per day for every day in the year.

☞ The Emperor of the French is now one of the largest landed proprietors in Spain. He has been buying land in that country for the last ten years.

☞ They have given up calling the graveyard the "last home" in Ohio. The lively purveyors for the medical colleges are pretty sure to dig up any well-constructed citizen.

☞ A load of cedar boards in New York, imported from Havana, has been found to contain 25,000 of the finest cigars.

☞ The Temperance League at Adrian, Mich., claims to have a paid-up capital of $100,000.

☞ A negro has just died in Brazil at the age of 150 years.

☞ Paris talks of free doctors, with salaries paid by the city.

☞ A thorn in the bush is worth two in the hand.

☞ A sour-faced wife is the liquor-dealers' friend.

FARMER GREELEY.

His Idea About a Pasture.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The pasture should be as near the center of the farm as may be, and convenient to the barns and barn-yard that are to be. It should have some shade, but no very young trees; should be dry and rolling, with an abundance of the purest living water. The smaller this pasture-lot may be, the better I shall like it, provided you fence it very stoutly, connect it with the barn-yard by a lane if they are not in close proximity, and firmly resolve that outside of this lot, this lane, this yard and the adjacent stable your cattle shall never be seen, unless on the road to market. Very possibly the day may come wherein you will decide to dispense with pasturing altogether; but that is, for the present, improbable. One pasture you will have; if you live in the broad West, and purpose to graze exclusively, it will doubtless be a large one; but permitting your stock to ramble in spring and fall all over your own fields—(and perhaps your neighbor's also)—in quest of their needful food, biting off the tops of the finer young trees, trampling down or breaking some that are older, rubbing the bark off of your growing fruit trees, and doing damage that years will be required to repair, I most vehemently protest against.

The one great error that misleads and corrupts mankind is the presumption that something may be had for nothing. The average farmer imagines that whatever of flesh or of milk may accrue to him from the food his cattle obtain by browsing over his fields or through his woods, is so much clear gain—that they do the needful work, while he pockets the net proceeds. But the universe was framed on a plan which requires so much for so much; and this law will not submit to defiance or evasion. Under the unnatural, transitory conditions which environ the lone squatter on a vast prairie, something may be made by turning cattle loose and letting them shirk for themselves; but this [illegible] beat, transitory and [illegible] lives within [illegible] or within hearing of a church bell, is under the dominion of a law alike inexorable and beneficent—the law that requires each to pay for all he gets, and reap only where he has sown.

You can hardly have a pasture so small that it will not afford hospitality to weeds and prove a source of multiform infestations. The plants that should flourish and be diffused will be kept down to the earth; those which should be warred upon and be eradicated will flourish untouched, ripen their seed, and diffuse it far and wide. Thistles, white daisy, and every plant that impedes tillage and diminishes crops, are nourished and diffused by means of pastures.

I hold, therefore, that the good farmer will run a mowing machine over his pasture twice each summer—say early in June, and then late in July—or, if his lot be too rough for this, will have it clipped at least once with a scythe. Cutting all manner of worthless if not noxious plants in the blossom will benefit the soil which their seeding would tax; it will render the eradication of weeds from your tillage a far easier task, and it will prevent your being a nuisance to your neighbors. I am confident that no one who has ever formed the habit of keeping down the weeds in his pasture will ever abandon it.

I think each pasture should have (though mine, as yet, has not) a rude shed or other shelter whereto the cattle may resort in case of storm or other inclemency. How much they shrink as well as suffer from one cold, pelting rain, few fully realize; but I am sure that "the merciful man," who (as the Scripture says) "is merciful to his beast," finds his humanity a good paying investment. I doubt that the rule would fail, even in Texas; but I am contemplating civilized husbandry, not the rude [illegible] conditions of tropical semi-barbarism. If [illegible] stakes and straw, give cattle only by means of [illegible] when they [illegible] a chance to keep dry and [illegible] must otherwise shiver through a rainy, windy day and night on the cold, wet ground, and I am sure they will pay for it.

In confining a herd of cattle to such narrow limits, I do not intend that they shall be stinted on what grows there. On the contrary, I expect them to be fed on winter rye, on cut grass, on sowed corn, sorghum, stalks, roots, &c., &c., as each shall be in season. With a good mower, it is a light hour's work before breakfast to cut and cart to a dozen or twenty head as much grass or corn as they will eat during the day.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Feb. 10.

One straggler at the station-house Tuesday night.

Humpty Dumpty had a full house last night at Music Hall.

John L. Farrell and Belle G. Stran have been united in the bonds of holy matrimony.

Immense quantities of freight arrived at the various railroad depots last evening.

The City and County Treasurers found but few purchasers for delinquent property.

Elder G. F. Adams will preside at the services at Christian church to-night.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Beach was largely attended by her numerous friends yesterday.

Ed. Duncan is acting as Deputy Assessor for Joseph St. John in township assessment.

Conrad Broecker, who was reported as dying a few days ago, was able to make his appearance on the street yesterday.

Rev. R. G. L. Matthews left for Maysville, Ky., yesterday, in consequence of the illness of his son.

Chris. Greene, the German who imbibed too much of "Reising's brewing," found a friend yesterday morning who stayed costs at the Mayor's office to the amount of $7 65.

An item of news, in this column recently, spoke of J. J. O'Donald as agent of the Florence sewing-machine. It was a mistake. He does not run that machine.

The "beautiful blonde" who eloped with the African some weeks since, returned to the city on yesterday. Her mother was soliciting alms for herself and daughter on yesterday, in order that they both might migrate.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Feb. 10.

Colonel L. S. Shuler is lying very ill at his residence near the prison.

The footway on the wharf from Spring street to the ferry is in a bad condition.

Persons desiring the COURIER-JOURNAL can always be accommodated by applying at the post office news stand of Ferrier & Byle.

It is said that Joseph T. Place is to take charge of the "Jeff. items" of the Louisville Commercial next week.

During the year 1869, William James, clerk of Clark county, issued 346 marriage licenses.

Councilman Wm. Ingram, who had his foot badly mashed about a week since, is still confined to his residence, but is recovering.

Burglars are still prowling about town. A few nights since some night-hawks made an ineffectual attempt to enter the residence of George Anderson, on Watts street, above Maple.

Colonel Trotter, commandant of the post of Jeffersonville, has gone to Jackson, Miss., on court martial duty. Lieut. Bowers commands in the interregnum.

Father Andran, of St. Augustine Catholic Church, who has been absent at Indianapolis for several days, will return on this morning's train.

Persons desiring hacks to the masquerade ball this evening can be accommodated by applying at the ticket office between 7 and 10 to-night.

The Adams Express has located an office at every station on the Southern branch of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad between this and North Vernon.

The energetic and enterprising ladies of St. Augustine Catholic Church, are already commencing preparations for their fair, which is to be held in April next for the benefit of the above named church.

The iron coverings to the water-ways across Spring street, at Chestnut, and New Market, are both below the level of the street, and consequently are very bad crossing during such weather as has visited us for several days past.

George W. Ewing, agent of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, at Jeffersonville, is endeavoring to have a change made in the running of the Jeffersonville and North Vernon trains, so they will leave here every day and connect with the eastern bound train on the main road for Cincinnati.

In the month of January, the following persons received marriage licences from William James, County Clerk: Robert Detterlin to Kate Esther; George Weller to Frances Carnes; Benj. Lewis to Josephine Marking; Charles B. Stanton to Florence Lyon; Robert Gibson to Delphine A. Dugan; John F. Brown to Martha E. Robertson; George W. Bell to Alice B. McCann; Wm. Marshall to Mrs. Mary E. King; Charles Oetms to Catherine Ehrlich; Thomas J. Arnold to Elvira Evans; Charles B. Zellman to Julia B. Houston; Frank Collins to Susanna Leigh; George W. Gibson to Minerva Andrews; Isaac T. Cox to Mary R. Drake; Michael Cullen to Kate Garrety; Conrad Zoller to Anna Stige; Eli Thompson to Florence Jenkins; James Cook to Carrie Hepner; Miles Newby to Nancy J. Morgan; John H. Smith to Sarah M. Fields; Wm. T. Tyler to Anna Carlin.

The following inquests were held during the year 1869: John Martin, verdict "visitation of God" [supposed heart disease]. A male infant of Margaret Nocton, "killed by its mother. Feb. 8th. Charles Slemmer, cut his throat. April 19th. Wm. Webster, embankment fell on deceased at Falls City Cement Mills. April 22d. Geo. W. Sterling, apoplexy. March 26th. Morgan Zelling, killed by an unknown person. Jan. 2d. Unknown man, accidental drowning. May 14. ——Johnson, killed by John Broy at Utica. June 4. Stephen Cole, Jr., accidentally fell off the cars at Henryville. June 10th. Michael Kennedy, contusion on head by some unknown person, June 26th. Unknown man, drowned July 11th. Hugh Moffatt, shot by Robert Hilton, at Henryville, July 15. Unknown man, drowned July 19. Jennie Rodgers, run over by team, accidentally, in Jeffersonville, July 28. George O'Coddle, accidental drowning, July 26. Unknown man, sunstroke, July 28. George Miner, shot in Jeffersonville, by his wife, July 26. Edw. Foot, heart disease, August 7. Hanson Burman, heart disease, August 2d. Fred. G. Evers, smothered, July 25th. Alex. Vinsant, fell off cars and run over, August 19th. George and Susanna Barnacle, suicide by poison, August 22d. Roda Quinn, sunstroke, August 22d. Ann M. Evans (col.), spasms from injuries inflicted by her mother in Henryville, September 23d. John Morgan, drowned at Jeffersonville, September 18th. Cal. Broadus (col.), at Langasang, September 20th. John Miller, in Jeffersonville, suicide by chloroform, November 22th. R. R. Roland, suicide by cutting his throat, December 1st. John Stone, run over on the O. & M. R. R., December 4th. Wm. H. Durment, suicide, near Memphis, by shooting, December 9th; J. K. Marsden, accidental drowning, above Jeffersonville. December 15th. The total number of inquests held is 31. The number occurring in each month is as follows: January 2, February 1, March 1, April 2, May 0, June 1, August 6, September 3, October 0, November 1, December 4. The causes are as follows: Heart disease 4, infanticide 1, suicide by cutting 2, poison 2, shooting 1; total suicides 5, accidents 9, apoplexy 1, killed 7, asphyxia 1, sunstroke 2.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1870.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to amend an act to provide for the erection of fire-proof offices at the seat of Government.

Mr. Martin proposed a substitute, by the provisions of which $50,000 is appropriated.

Mr. Vories moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Finance, with instructions. Adopted—yeas, 72; nays, 10.

An act to amend an act to repeal an act to charter the Kentucky Insurance Company, approved March 9, 1866. Postponed until February 18.

An act for the benefit of A. Portwood, of Anderson county. Passed.

An act in relation to the Court of Appeals. Passed into the orders of the day.

HOUSE BILL TAKEN UP.

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Flemingsburg. [Makes the term of office for town officers four years instead of one year.]

Mr. Wrightson moved to make the bill general in its application to all towns and cities in this Commonwealth. Rejected as follows:

YEA—Mr. Wrightson—1.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker (Leslie), Allison, Boyd, Bradley, Carlisle, Chelf, Chenoweth, Clarke, Conklin, Connor, Cooke, Dorman, Fox, Gardner, Hawes, Hayden, Holt, William Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Lindsay, Lyttle, Martin, McAfee, Payne, Standeford, Talbott, Turner, Vallandingham, Vories, Webb, Whitaker and Winfrey—33.

And then the bill was read the third time and passed—yeas 28, nays 2.

REPORT.

Mr. Carlisle—Judiciary—A Senate bill to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Shelbyville railroad, and to an[illegible]" was amended and passed—yeas 26, nays 1.

LEXINGTON CITY CHARTER.

Mr. McAfee moved to call up a House bill to amend the charter of the city of Lexington, which had been amended in the Senate, and said Senate amendment disagreed to in the House, and the Senate refused to recede from their amendment.

HOUSE BILL TAKEN UP.

A bill to amend an act in relation to the holding of courts in the Thirteenth Judicial district, approved January 26th, 1870. Passed.

Mr. Cooke—Judiciary—A bill to repeal an act amending an act in regard to the service of process in the justices' courts in the city of Louisville. Passed.

Mr. Webb—Agriculture and Manufactures—A bill to amend the charter of the Hospital Company for the relief of persons deprived of reason. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Lindsay—Joint resolution—That the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on the 28th inst. Lays on the table one day under the rule.

Mr. Payne—Joint resolution—Requesting information from the Auditor in regard to the Green and Barren rivers line of navigation. Adopted.

Same—Joint resolution providing for a committee of five Senators to visit the Western Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville.

Mr. Martin moved to strike out five, which was done, and two inserted in lieu thereof. The whole matter was laid on the table.

Mr. Lyttle—Leave—A bill for the benefit of James Marcam. Finance.

Same—A bill for the benefit of William Marcam. Finance.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WESTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Auditor, transmitting an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Western Lunatic Asylum for the years ending 31st December, 1868 and 1869, which was referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Chrisman—Select Committee—To amend the charter of the town of Flemingsburg. Passed.

Mr. Duke—Railroads—To authorize the extension and construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railway within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Several amendments were offered, which, together with the bill, were ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday next, at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Silvertooth—Circuit Courts—To amend the act changing the time of holding the circuit courts in the 13th judicial district, approved January 26, 1870. Passed.

HOUSE BILL AMENDED IN SENATE.

The House then took up the bill to amend the charter of the city of Lexington, which had been amended in the Senate. Amendment disagreed to.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. McAfee moved to reconsider the vote by which the House rejected a bill in relation to the Court of Appeals. Motion entered.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. Combs—To amend an act to change the times of holding the circuit courts in the thirteen judicial district, approved 26th January, 1870.

Mr. T. H. Hays—For the benefit of H. G. N. Wintersmith, late presiding judge of the Hardin County Court.

Same—For the benefit of George C. Broadhead, civil engineer.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Mr. Furber, from the Select Committee to whom had been recommitted the bill to amend section 1, article 26, chapter 28, Revised Statutes, title, "An act to prohibit the carrying of concealed deadly weapons," together with the substitute offered for said bill by Mr. Chrisman, reported Mr. Chrisman's substitute for said bill, with some amendments.

The following is the substitute as reported by the committee:

Sec. 1. That if any person shall hereafter carry any deadly weapon, other than an ordinary pocket-knife, and which is not carried in defense of himself or the State, and not within any of the exceptions hereinafter specified, he shall be fined, on the first conviction, not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than three months, one or both, and on any subsequent conviction, not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or not less than two nor more than six months' imprisonment, one or both, as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. The carrying of deadly weapons, as aforesaid, shall be legal in the following cases: 1. Where the person has reasonable grounds to believe his person, or the person of some of his family, or his property, is in danger from violence or crime. 2. Where sheriffs, constables, marshals, and policemen carry such weapons as are necessary to their protection in the efficient discharge of their duty. 3. Where persons are required by lawful business or occupation, to travel during the night, the carrying of deadly weapons during such travel. 4. The carrying such deadly weapons for the purpose of killing such animals or birds as it may be lawful for such persons so carrying to kill.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of all ministerial officers in this state to apprehend each violator, within their knowledge, of this act, and take such person before a justice of the peace of the county in which said offense may be committed, who, on hearing the proof, if he believes the accused is guilty, shall require of the accused to give bail for his appearance on the first day of the succeeding term of the circuit or criminal court of said county, with good surety, in a penalty to be fixed by such officer, conditioned to appear in said court to answer any indictment to be found against him in said court for said offense, and to abide by and perform any judgment the said court may render on said indictment, or such offender or offenders may be proceeded against in the first instance by indictment.

Sec. 4. If any such officer shall knowingly and willfully fail to discharge his duty under this act, he shall, upon indictment found by the grand jury of his county, be fined in the sum of one hundred dollars, for which a capias may issue.

Sec. 5. This act to take effect from its passage.

Several amendments were offered to the substitute, all of which were rejected.

The question being taken, the bill was rejected.

ADDITIONAL LEAVES.

Mr. Ferguson—In regard to the physician of the jail in Jefferson county.

Mr. Pope—Incorporating the German Reformed Zion's Church of Louisville.

Mr. G. W. Anderson—To incorporate the Pioneer Lodge, No. 3, of Knights of Pythias, of Louisville.

Same—To incorporate the Mechanics' Real Estate and Building Association of Kentucky.

Mr. Duke—To incorporate the Louisville Company Operttive Saving and Banking Company.

Mr. Duke—To incorporate the Louisville and Walnut-street Railway Company.

Mr. G. W. Anderson—For the benefit of the Common School Fund.

Mr. Phister—To extend the limits and jurisdiction of the Union Agricultural and Improvement Association of Mason and Bracken counties.

Same—To amend the several acts incorporating the city of Maysville.

Same—To charter the Helena and Johnson Turnpike road in Mason and Fleming counties.

Mr. T. E. Moss—To amend an act concerning school trustees of Paducah, approved February 27, 1869.

Mr. Skiles—For the benefit of J. C. Calhoon, sheriff of McCracken county.

Mr. Carter—In regard to fencing lands, and trespassers thereon.

Mr. Hardin—To require certain voters to own property.

Mr. Cantrill—To empower the county court of Scott county to subscribe $1,000 per mile to all turnpike roads hereafter made in said county, after first submitting the question to the qualified voters thereof for their refusal or rejection.

Mr. Skiles—For the benefit of T. B. James.

Same—To incorporate Oswego Tribe, No. 11, of the Improved Order of Red Men, at Bowling Green.

A large amount of local legislation was transacted, and then the House adjourned.

☞ A party of English hunters have lately returned to Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, after bagging in the war of game, during the last season, 82 elephants, 11 white rhinoceroses, 37 black rhinoceroses, 8 giraffes, 13 buffaloes, 4 koo doos, 9 oryxes, 17 elands, 21 sea-cows, 5 leopards, 19 lions, and a host of smaller animals.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	ROSE HITE	5 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	3 P. M.
New Orleans	P. W. STRADER	5 P. M.
Memphis	S. J. HALE	10 A. M.
Ark. River	AMERICA	12 M.
Evansville	NORMAN	12 M.

ARRIVALS—Feb. 9.

Gen. Buell, Cin.

Blue Wing, Ky. river.

Shamrock, Cin.

America, Cin.

Sam Merwin, N. O.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.

Tarascon, Henderson.

Robt. Moore, Cin.

J. W. Garrett and b, Cin.

DEPARTURES—Feb. 9.

Gen. Buell, Cin.

Blue Wing, Ky. river.

Shamrock, St. Louis.

J. W. Garrett and b, N. O.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.

Tarascon, Henderson.

Robt. Moore, Nashville.

The weather yesterday was clear and spring-like, the snow having melted under the genial rays of the sun. The temperature was mild and pleasant, the mercury ranging at 48. Business was more active yesterday than it has been for a long time. Freights were plentiful for all points and the arriving and departing boats were taxed to their utmost capacity. At 6 P. M. the levee was crowded with freight awaiting shipment. The river continues to fall very slowly, having fallen only three inches in the last 24 hours. There is now in the canal 6 feet 9 inches, and 4 feet 9 inches in the chute, and 3 feet 9 inches on the rocks.

The towboat Diamond is due to-day with a big tow of barges for Pittsburg.

Two inches of snow fell at Little Rock, Arkansas, last Friday.

The Peytona and barges are coming home.

The Lee is busily engaged in towing from [illegible] river coal banks to Bowling Green.

The Bermuda is still choking a ring bolt at Madison.

The Sandy is lying at New Albany putting in larger machinery.

The Milbrey is laid up at the bone yard, Evansville, and wants a purchaser.

Capt. Nat. Williams was in the city yesterday, looking hale and hearty.

The Arrowline left yesterday morning for a barge of wood at Musquito creek.

The Falls City passed over the falls late yesterday evening for Green river.

The steamer Mary Houston will arrive on Thursday evening, and leave as advertised.

The J. W. Garrett, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, passed down yesterday evening with 2,000 tons of freight.

Capt. Frank Maratta is in Cincinnati negotiating for the purchase of the steamer Leonidas.

The Norman, Capt. Lew Morris, from Cincinnati, will pass down for Evansville to-day at 12 M.

The Edinburg, Capt. Armstrong, from Evansville to Cincinnati, was looked for last night with a big trip.

The last freight of the Carrie V. Kountz was shipped yesterday evening on the mailboat Gen. Lytle for Cincinnati and Pittsburg.

The towboat Sam Merwin arrived from New Orleans yesterday, and is laid up at the towhead.

The Kate Henderson will, it is stated, enter the Gallipolis and Ravenswood trade against the Oriole.

George Pegram, it is stated, has forty thousand dollars to buy the steamer Dexter. He has been suspected of Dexter-maneuvering for some time.

The Sallie departed from Memphis for Pittsburg on Tuesday, with 280 bales of cotton. The Wauanita left the same port for Cincinnati the same day.

The cabin of the American, sunk in Arkansas river above Little Rock, floated off, on Thursday last, and the boat is reported a total wreck.

The Leonidas, Capt. Carter, of the regular express line to New Orleans, will be found at the city wharf in the morning, and will leave for New Orleans direct at 12 o'clock.

The Tarascon left the Portland wharf yesterday evening for Henderson with a big trip. The Rose Hite will leave the city wharf for Henderson at 5 P. M. this day.

The Kate Robinson will soon come off the ways at Mound City preparatory to entering her regular trade in the Cincinnati and St. Louis express line.

The Louisville and White River Packet Company propose to buy two suitable boats for that trade shortly. They are to run between this city and White river.

The Shamrock, of the St. Louis Express, arrived at the city wharf and discharged 55 bbls of oil, and added all the freight and people she wanted.

Sand has accumulated to the depth of four or five feet on the lower deck of the sunken Swallow, making it difficult to recover her hull cargo or raise the hull.

A warehouse at New Madrid, Mo., containing 3,000 sacks of corn, fell into the Mississippi river Saturday night, caused by the bank washing away.

The Louisville, from New Orleans to this port, is due to-day with a large lot of scrap iron for New Albany and a quantity of miscellaneous freight for Louisville.

By special dispatch to Montcalm & Co. the steamer S. J. Hale will arrive on time early this morning, and leave at ten o'clock for Memphis. She has engagements for all the freight and people she wants.

Mr. Will L. Visscher, editor of the Richmond's Head-Light, the publication of which is suspended during the temporary tie-up of the Richmond, is now in the city, and is enjoying uncommonly fine health.

The steamer Spray, of the Nashville Packet Company, will be the first boat for Nashville in this line, leaving here Saturday at 12 o'clock. Montcalm & Co. will give through receipts to all points on the upper Cumberland.

The Robert Moore, from Cincinnati to Nashville, landed at the city wharf yesterday, and took on 50 or 60 tons of pound freight, and passed down the falls in charge of Capt. Pink Varble, with open orders below for all the cement she could carry.

The America, from Cincinnati, arrived yesterday evening, but being unable to get her freight aboard, had to lay over until this morning. She goes direct for Arkansas river at 10 A. M. to-day. She adds here 100 tons of pound freight, 1,200 plows, and 25 head of stock.

The St. Louis and Omaha Packet Company is again before the public in a card showing their arrangements for the present year. The line is composed of nine first-class steamers, three boats will leave per week, and the business will be managed at St. Louis by President Weaver, Secretary McEntire, and Freight Agent Sylvester.

Captain Tobin's new and elegant side-wheel steamer, Wade Hampton, will commence receiving freight Monday next, and will leave Tuesday for New Orleans. She is a magnificent water craft, and those who have to take a trip to the Crescent City may consider themselves fortunate in having the opportunity of making the trip on such a magnificent boat.

By a special dispatch to Montcalm & Co. we are advised that the Abeona, of the St. Louis Express Line, will arrive Saturday morning, and leave direct for St. Louis at 12 M. Now that this line is regularly organized shippers can rely upon their leaving promptly as advertised. Her agents, Montcalm & Co., are prepared to give through receipts to all points, either by river or rail, above St. Louis.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 8th says: "The Cincinnati Insurance Company yesterday notified the Mail Line Company that they were ready to pay the amount of the judgment rendered against them in the case of the America. We understand that the other insurance companies holding risks held a meeting this morning in the office of the Globe Insurance Company, but we were unable to learn the result of their conference."

The mammoth stern-wheel steamer, M. J. Wicks, Capt. Ashford, reached New Orleans Saturday evening, being only three days and a half out from Memphis, having made eleven landings between that port and Vicksburg, putting out heavy freights and taking on cotton in its place, and doing other way business. This was fast time for even a side-wheel steamer. The C. B. Church, a mate to the Wicks, we are informed by Capt. Newell, the veteran of steamboat navigation, will be completed in a very short time. With two such boats as the Wicks and Church in any trade, commanded by such river men as Newell and Ashford, shippers can rely upon having their freights moved with dispatch.

The Memphis Appeal, of Tuesday, has the following: "The anxiety to ship cotton southward is on the increase. Strenuous efforts were made to send off a load or two yesterday, and $2 50 per bale was freely offered by shippers. There was some talk of the Celeste taking a cargo and loading a couple of barges, but it ended in talk. There is no prospect of steamers from above being able to take cotton for several days, and the chances are that freight will be still further advanced. There are now about 4,000 bales awaiting shipment southward, and most of it has been paid for by the banks, and their supply of currency has dwindled low on account of it. Bankers as well as buyers are particularly desirous of getting it afloat."

A German deck passenger, during a fit of temporary insanity, jumped overboard from the Anna on Saturday last, while she was coaling at Sabine coal banks, and drowned before assistance could reach him. He embarked at Louisville, and paid his passage to New Orleans. The deceased was a man about 5 feet 3 inches in height, 43 years of age, and rather light complexion. Gave his name as Sebastian Kohler, stating that he was a shoemaker by trade, and had been working in Louisville, but was formerly of New Orleans. He left on board a carpet-bag and box, containing wearing apparel and shoemaker's tools, also a pocket-book and a small sum of money. The friends and relatives of deceased wishing further particulars, should address the Captain of the Anna.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9, M.—The Monongahela is stationary, with 4 feet 2 inches water in the channel. The Allegheny has 5 feet 3 inches and falling slowly. The Glasgow arrived from Cincinnati. The Argosy departs this afternoon for Cincinnati and Louisville. Business on the wharf good. Weather cloudy, indicating snow. Thermometer 36.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9, P. M.—Snowing steadily this evening. The Monongahela 4 feet 2 inches. The Allegheny 5 feet 2 inches and stationary. Departed—Argosy, for Cincinnati. Arrived—Glasgow.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9, M.—The river has fallen 11 inches, now 15 feet 11 inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 30.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9, P. M.—Arrived—Norman, from Evansville; R. C. Gray, from St. Louis. Departed—Norman, for Evansville; Sam J. Hale, for Memphis. River 15 feet 9 inches.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 9.—Weather clear and pleasant. Mercury 34° to 50°. River fallen 18 inches. Port list—Alice Dean, Memphis to Cincinnati, 9 P. M.; Sam Orr, Cairo and return; Petrolia No. 2, Henderson and return; West Wind, Wabash and return; Morning Star, Louisville and return, 4 P. M. The Indiana arrived at 6:30 P. M. Business very dull. Nothing in port to-day but the packets, all with moderate trips.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 9.—The river is rising, with five feet water on Harpeth shoals. The weather is fair and pleasant. Boats arrived—Lawrence, ...

Cincinnati. Departed—Kate Putnam, Pittsburg; John Lumsden, Cairo.

CAIRO, Feb. 9.—Port list—Carrie V. Kountz, New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 3 A. M.; Mountaineer, Red river to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; City of Alton, Memphis to St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Robert Burns, Cincinnati to Memphis, 6 P. M.; Continental, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Greyhound, Pittsburg to New Orleans, 11 P. M.; Sallie, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 12 M; Mohawk, New Orleans to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Colorado, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 6 P. M. The river fell 3 feet. Weather clear. Mercury 52.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, from Memphis; Nick Wall, from Pittsburg. Departed—Illinois and St. Johns, for Keokuk; Julia, Commonwealth, for New Orleans. The river is coming slowly. Weather clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 9.—Weather clear and pleasant. River has fallen ten inches. Departed—Shreve for St. Louis, Lady Pike for Cairo, Louisville for Louisville, Wauanita, with 600 bales of cotton, for Cincinnati, Colossal for Arkansas river, Silver Spray and Tom Jasper for New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 9.—Passed down—Ames and Pargoud. River rising slowly.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—Arrived—Emperor. Departed—Great Republic.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail ....Daily except Sunday....	9:45 night
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express ....Daily....	12:45 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express ....Daily except Saturdays....	5:00 A. M.

UNION RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICKET OFFICE,

Corner Fourth and Main Sts.

Correct information given in regard to all routes. Telegraph in same office. ja11 du

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	..No. 3 New Orleans Exp.. (Daily.)	9:30 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	..No. 5 Nashville Expr... (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	..No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	..No. 17 Bardstown Ac... (Daily except Sundays.)	8:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

7:00 A. M.	........No. 3 Mail........ (Daily except Sunday.)	3:20 P. M.
9:50 A. M.	..No. 17, New York Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	12:30 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	........No. 5, Express..... (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	...No. 7, Night Express.... (Daily except Saturday.)	6:50 A. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	11:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 2, Chic. Mail & Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

Morning Mail Boat..........	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express..........	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday..........		8:00 P. M.

The South Carolina railroad now carries immigrants for one cent a mile.

Three thousand tons of rails have been purchased for the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, to be delivered at Fort Wayne by April, when track laying will be commenced and pushed ahead with vigor, with every prospect of having trains running to Sturgis, Mich., by the 1st of July. Ten locomotives have also been purchased, and other rolling stock will be ready to equip the road as soon as completed.

The Short Line train that should have left here for Cincinnati at 10:05 yesterday morning was held one hour in order to receive the through passengers from the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The train went out crowded, amongst whom were thirty-six through passengers for New York and Eastern cities. Owing to the fine condition of their road, they are able to hold their trains from one hour to one hour and a half and make connections with regular trains leaving Cincinnati.

At the annual election of the Pittsburg, Columbus and St. Louis Railway Company, held at Steubenville on the 7th inst., the following directors were elected: Thomas L. Jewett, Thomas Means, Joseph Means, R. Sherrard, Jr., D. L. Gray, H. J. Jewett, Samuel Canby, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, George B. Roberts, Governor Wm. Dennison, Chauncey Dewey and Geo. W. Adams. The two important accessions to the board are Governor Dennison and D. L. Gray, whose long experience and commanding position on the road will make make him felt in the board. At the election for officers, T. L. Jewett was made President; H. J. Jewett, Vice President; D. L. Gray, Second Vice President; Charles Hallowell, Secretary; J. G. Morris, Treasurer; A. J. McDowell, Auditor.

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.

CORRY, PA., Feb. 9.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny railroad was held to-day. E. F. Gay was elected President, and for directors: Thomas A. Scott, Charles B. Wright, Charles H. Lee, Wm. S. Lane, J. M. Kennedy and Edmund Smith. The gross receipts for the past year amounted to $2,074,000, being an excess over the previous year of $300,000.

Green Line Excursion—Resolutions.

[For the Courier-Journal.]

At a meeting of the Louisville delegation, held at Savannah, Georgia, January 28, 1870, Mr. J. J. Porter was, upon motion, called to the chair, and Mr. H. V. Sanders requested to act as secretary. After some preliminary discussion, the chair appointed as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in relation to the excursion, via the Green Line route, the following named gentlemen, viz: Wm. J. Davis, S. P. Cary, Rob't Floyd, W. H. Meriwether, A. Pennington, Oliver Lucas, and J. M. Martin, Jr. The committee shortly reported the subjoined resolutions, which were by acclamation enthusiastically adopted:

WHEREAS, Through the courtesy of the Louisville and Nashville, Nashville and Chattanooga, Western and Atlantic, Macon and Western, Macon and Brunswick, and Atlantic and Gulf railroads, popularly known as the "Green Line," we have been furnished with passes from the Ohio to the Atlantic; and whereas the kindness and attention to our comfort of the officers and agents of said Green Line have been unparalleled; and whereas from Tunnel Hill to Savannah, through the cities of Atlanta and Macon, our progress has been one continued ovation—all Georgia uniting to extend us a cordial welcome and a princely hospitality.

Be it resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Messrs. Foster Blodgett, Supt. W. and A. R. R., Chas. W. Anderson, G. F. Agent N. and C. R. R., and Milton H. Smith, G. F. Agent L. and M. R. R., "Committee Green Line Excursion," for their kind invitation tendering the courtesies of their roads; and to Messrs. M. H. Smith, W. H. King, Chas. W. Anderson, W. L. Van Nest, E. H. Paine, proprietor parlor cars, E. S. Kimball, superintendent sleeping-cars, M. P. Hotchkiss, —— Gaskill, R. C. Robeson, B. W. [illegible], A. J. White, Geo. H. Hazlehurst, H. S. [illegible] officers and agents of the Haynes, John [illegible] sacrifices Green Line railroad, for their personal [illegible] in our behalf and considerate regard for our welfare throughout the entire route; to the citizens and committees of the cities of Atlanta, Macon, and Savannah for their kindly welcome and lavish hospitality to us all, collectively and individually, on our peaceful march to the sea.

Be it resolved, That we will ever remember with pleasure our bountiful caterer, C. C. Rufer, of Louisville.

The meeting was then adjourned.

SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS.

The tour of the Louisville delegation having been extended from Savannah by rail to Jacksonville, Florida, and by steamer via Fernandina, Fla., to Charleston, S. C., an adjourned meeting was held on board the steamer City Point, at sea, and the original committee on resolutions instructed to report. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That to the officers and agents of the Florida Central Railroad for their invitation, and sedulous regard for the comfort of their guests, to Jacksonville, Fla.; to the citizens of Jacksonvill, and the captain and officers of the steamer Hattie; to Senator Yulee, of Fernandina, and his queenly wife, a daughter of our beloved State of Kentucky, for their generous entertainment at their beautiful home, our sense of gratitude is expressed in a vote of thanks.

At Augusta, Georgia, February 5th, 1870, it was unanimously

Resolved, 1. That we are deeply indebted to Mr. W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C., for his courteous attention to the Louisville delegation while visiting his city.

2. That we hereby acknowledge our appreciation of the warm greeting and generous treatment of our delegation by the Board of Trade and the citizens of Augusta, Georgia.

J. J. PORTER, Chairman.

H. V. SANDERS, Secretary.

The Trotting Track at Lexington.

[From the Lexington Gazette, 9th.]

Col. O. P. Beard has leased the trotting track from the executors of the late Robert Alexander, for five years, and will inaugurate regular trotting races over it, both fall and spring, and keep them up during the continuance of his lease. Trotting horses are bred in this section more largely than ever before, and they pay better to breed than thoroughbreds. If a trotter does not show the speed necessary for a racer, he will be good for the road or for draft, and a very fast trotter brings a higher price than a winner on the regular turf. Blackwood and Tatler sold for higher prices than any horses ever bred in Kentucky, and we hope to see trotting-races established in our midst that will encourage the breeding of this character of stock. A congress of gentlemen interested in trotting has recently been held, and have established rules and regulations that will place trotting-races on the same footing as running-races, and banish the rascalities and rascals that have heretofore disgraced the trotting course. Capt. Beard has the requisite energy to carry out the resolves of the congress, and will enforce good order and compel a compliance with the rules established. We look for a new era in trotting in Kentucky henceforth.

☞ A Missouri gentleman carries about with him a memento of a lost brother in the shape of a cane cut from the tree on which that relative was hanged for horse stealing.

REDUCED PRICES OF
WALL PAPER
AT LAPP & BRO'S.
White Blanks.........15c. (Former price 20c.)
White Glazed.........20c. (Former price 25c.)
Gold Paper (prices in proportion) 50c and upward.
Window-Shades, Linen, a pair.........$3. (Former price $5.00)
A large assortment on hand, and new spring styles received daily at
LAPP & BRO'S,
No. 99 Fourth street, 2d door from Market.
fe13 d2-istp

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.
Offer a new and beautiful assortment
Embroideries
IN
Hamburg Edgings,
Hamburg Flouncings,
Hamburg Insertings,
FRENCH WORK. Also
Real Valenciennes Laces,
Real Guipure Laces,
French & Irish Linen Cambrics.
Jas. F. White & Co.
ja25 1stp 118 Market street.

O. L. SMITH. S. T. STURGEON. B. D. CONNOR
SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay,
Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Products.
CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market. ml4 3dptf

WINTERSMITH'S
Concentrated Compound
FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU
—AND—
PAREIRA BRAVA,
A Certain and Specific Remedy for
Calculous Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female.
Prepared with Great Care and Skill by One of the Most Eminent Chemists of the Country.
Superior to Any Preparation of Buchu Ever Offered to the Public.
This highly concentrated extract is carefully made by displacement, without the use of heat, from the best Buchu leaves, combined with Pareira Brava, Juniper Berries, and Cubebs, and is offered to the public as a safe, sure, and speedy cure for all derangements of the bladder, kidneys, &c.
The common method of extracting the properties of medicinal herbs, roots, &c., by heat is now known in many cases to injure, if not entirely destroy, their efficacy. By careful displacement with the proper menstruum, I have avoided this error, and have here provided an extract so concentrated that the dose, though small, contains more of the properties and virtues of the drugs than other preparations of the same kind on the market. It contains all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.
Its good effects are immediate, and the patient is encouraged to persist in its use in chronic cases until a cure is effected.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu
IS A PREPARATION OF
Genuine Merit,
AND HAS
ALL THE VIRTUE CLAIMED FOR IT.
As a Diuretic it is Unrivaled;
Cheaper in Price and Better in Quality than any Extract Buchu in the Market.
PRICE
$1 per Bottle, Six for $5.
For sale by all Druggists.
Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.
PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,
[Successors to Wilson, Peter, & Co.]
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
General Wholesale Agents.
fe17 deod&weow1

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia
FOR THE CURE OF
All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,
SUCH AS
Scrofula or King's Evil, Cutaneous Diseases, Rheumatic Diseases, Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite,
Pimples on the Face, Boils, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes, Scald-Head, Tetter Affections, General Debility, Low Spirits, Female Complaints, &c.
This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia containing in solution a neutral salt of Iodine, with aromatics and sugar sufficient to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles is secured by carefully selecting the crude drug, for, in the case of Sarsaparilla, it is a well-known fact that at least nine-tenths of the root on the market is entirely inert from bad handling or age. Fortunately it is easily known. By chewing a little of the root, if good, a prickly sensation is produced in the throat which remains for hours. If it does not produce this effect, it is worthless. I use none that has not been carefully tested. Good Stillingia is more easily gotten, but, like Sarsaparilla, may lose its efficacy by improper treatment in the efforts to extract its active principle. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.
What I Claim as Meritorious in This Compound
is that it contains the medicinal principles of good Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and is made the vehicle to contain the iodine salt in a condition not liable to be affected by time or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.
Practitioners Are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,
and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude fresh drug. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession,
NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,
but setting forth all its component parts, the proportions sufficiently indicated by the directions.
In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly, and require persistent and regular use. However,
The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues
sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used does not admit of heroic treatment.
This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken,
BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE!
containing one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which generally are offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.
WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
The Great Blood Purifier!
PREPARED BY
C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.
PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main St., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents.
☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. fe1 d&weow1

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six Months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $13 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[*Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.*]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week, 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Paris talks of Nicolson pavements.

A volunteer fire company is to be organized in Paris.

The "Colored Sisters of Benevolence" is a Maysville institution.

Jacob Spears, Esq., has been elected Treasurer of Bourbon county.

A chap in Henderson voted three times at the election on Saturday.

The Frankfort Assembly Ball Club give a grand masquerade hop on the 16th.

The amended city charter of Lexington has passed both houses of the Legislature.

Rev. D. B. Ray has become joint proprietor and assistant editor of the Baptist Sentinel, published in Lexington.

Mr. Wilson Bodkin's house, in Shelby county, was burned down a few days since. Cause accidental. No insurance.

The shipments of stock during the past two weeks from Paris are as follows: Cattle, 23 carloads; hogs, 3; sheep, 1. Total, 27.

At the city election in Henderson, on Saturday, Mr. Starling was elected Mayor, and Mr. Dudley City Judge, for the next four years.

It is said that the Campbell county jail has neither a bed nor a stove in it. This looks as if Campbell county was on the pauper list.

James and Wm. Shaw and Horatio Wilkins, of Paris, have obtained a patent for a new motive power, which is expected in a great measure to supersede steam.

Sheely & Hardesty, of Fayette, have invented a new hemp brake, to go by steam. It is in daily use, and is claimed to be able to break 3,000 pounds per day.

John Redmon has sold his property ne[illegible] thiana, including hi[illegible] acres of [illegible] and [illegible]ence and about thirty [illegible] the old distillery, to Cale Mus[illegible] for $19,000.

The hearing of the motion to have a receiver appointed for the Kentucky lotteries has been postponed until the next regular term of the Kenton Circuit Court.

It is said that a man by the name of Bill Simmons was hung by the Ku-Klux, near White's distillery, on the Stanford road, in Madison county, last Saturday night.

The Bourbon County Court has levied the tax for the Maysville railroad, and one-third of the subscription of the county, amounting to $66,666, will be paid during the present year.

The Lexington Presbytery, on Saturday last, authorized the congregation of the First (Dr. Hall's, old style) Church to prosecute their call on the Rev. Mr. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to become its pastor.

The colored people of Covington will hold a mass meeting on next Tuesday night, at the United States Court-room, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Colored State Convention at Frankfort.

At a stock sale in Shelbyville on Thursday last every description brought good prices. Horses sold at from $50 to $171; cattle, yearlings and two-year-olds, brought 5 to 6c; hogs about 9c; broke mules $153 to $228.

On Friday night last a party of negroes entered the meat-house of Mr. John Armstrong, eight miles from Paris, on the Maysville turnpike, and stole a cart-load of newly put up bacon, using Mr. A.'s cart to accomplish their purpose.

At the late fire in Henderson, a faithful watch-dog of Mr. Geibel's was tied in his store, but was untied and called out. Yet the noble animal insisted upon returning and lying down beside the iron safe. He was burned to death.

A fire in South Frankfort, on Tuesday morning, destroyed the kitchen and smoke-house of Tab. Smith, a colored man. The fire department were on hand, but there was no water, and the vigorous application of snow-balls alone saved the dwelling-house.

The Covington City Council passed a resolution on Tuesday night appointing a committee of that body with power to invite leading citizens of the city and county to visit Frankfort with them for the purpose of aiding in the passage of the great Southern Railroad bill.

Hemp is selling in the Lexington market at seven dollars per hundred. The crop is very good, and is considered by many as equal to any raised in Kentucky since '42, if, indeed, it be not equal to that. The favorable weather last week enabled farmers to have most of their crop broken out, and they seem more disposed to sell than heretofore.

The amount of whisky manufactured in the Sixth District of Kentucky during the month of January, 1870, was 186,449 gallons. During the same period 307,866 gallons, on which a tax of $153,934 was paid, were withdrawn from the bonded warehouses of the district. The total amount remaining in bond February 1st was 1,556,600 gallons.

Col. John S. Caldwell sold on Friday, for C. V. Higgins, commissioner, a tract of thirty-seven acres of the John Stone land, lying on the Mt. Sterling road, about one mile from Middletown, for $8,000, or more than $217 per acre. The improvements were only ordinary. Mrs. Goff was the purchaser.

The wife of Dr. B. N. Shakspeare, of Dayton, Ohio, while at the residence of her father, Jos. Stephens, in Paris, Ky., was operated upon by Dr. Bradford, for bosom tumors, without being able to remove them. The next day she gave birth to an eight months old child, without herself or any one else having been aware of her condition, and on the second day she died.

At Paris, on Monday, there were about one thousand head of cattle on the market, and all were sold at very full prices. One lot of very fine extra two-year-olds brought as high as eight cents per pound. The demand for mules was pretty good, better than last month, and, with an offering of 800 head, most were sold at full prices. Horses were very dull, and a great many on the market.

A destructive fire occurred in Henderson on Tuesday evening, originating in the rear of the clothing store of J. Kolinsky and the grocery of K. Geibel. In the absence of any fire engine, which the city unfortunately does not possess, buckets and tubs were resorted to, and after a struggle of over an hour the flames were subdued and the destruction confined to the two houses above named. Considerable loss was sustained by other parties in the removal of their goods, among whom are B. Baum, dry goods; Rudy & Knight, groceries; N. Heyman, dry goods; Mr. Schlesinger, dry goods; Jenkins & Co., tinners. The total loss is estimated at about $35,000, which will chiefly fall upon the insurance companies.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The fire company at Huntsville, Ala., is to be disbanded.

The mountains of Texas are peculiarly favorable to consumptives.

The project to annex Chattanooga to Georgia seems to have been abandoned.

Dr. Hoyt, near Onslow county, N.C., gathered from one plant thirty-six ounces of cotton.

Memphis has licensed keno at $500 a month, faro at $250 and houses of ill-fame at $100 each.

The blood horse Oriental, sired by imported Australian, is now owned in Fayette county, Mo.

A German encampment of Odd Fellows is to be instituted at St. Joseph, Mo., during the week.

Four Sisters of Mercy are expected at Springfield, Mo., this month to open a convent at that place.

Hon. John Foster, of Georgia, who has been for many months a sufferer, is now in a very critical condition.

An effort is under way to establish a postoffice and lay out a new town at Master's Mills, on the Sac river, in Cedar county, Mo.

The dried-fruit trade of Western North Carolina is gaining in importance. The town of Mt. Airy alone shipped 325,000 pounds the past season.

Mr. John Dice, of Rockbridge county, Va., was instantly killed on Saturday last by the accidental discharge of a gun which he was carelessly handling.

A Mrs. Patterson, aged sixty years, in a fit of mental aberration, placed herself in front of a railway train in Caswell county, N. C., Tuesday, and was killed.

The venerable Joel Walker, of Johnson county, Mo., now eighty-two years of age, first emigrated to Missouri in 1825. He is a grand-nephew of Daniel Boone.

J. J. Wright, col., the newly elected Associate Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court, has resigned his seat in the Legislature and taken his seat on the bench.

The sheriff of Clarendon county, S. C., has absconded, taking with him about $1,000 of the people's money and a winsome white damsel whom he had employed as cook.

The Texas papers notice the death of Dan Givens, the old ranger and guide. He died of paralysis, at the ranch of his cousin, Mr. John Walker, on the Papalote, Bee county, on the 22d ult.

Captain John M. Gott, the recently appointed receiver of the land office at Boonville, Mo., has been a resident of Missouri for fourteen years, and is well spoken of by all who know him.

A party of Indians made a raid into Parker county, Texas, on the 16th ult., murdering a family consisting of six persons, and then visited Decatur, stealing four horses from that town.

Mrs. Sallie Hammond, widow of Col. LeRoy Hammond, both of them prominently and honorably identified with the history of Edgefield District (S. C.) from its earliest days, is dead, in her 88th year.

George E. Stephens, the Philadelphia negro appointed by Gen. Canby Sheriff of Essex county, Va., and who subsequently resigned, has absconded, carrying off with him about $500 of public money.

A bigamist named Edwards is in jail at Carrollton, Mo., for want of a six hundred dollar bail bond, charged with having married two wives since July last, both of whom are now deploring their situation.

Thomas Campbell, of Hardin, Ray county, Mo., settled a temporary disagreement with one Smith, on Monday last, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a dirk-knife. At last accounts the murderer was at large.

Mr. L. C. Wheeler, who has just returned from Louisville, Ky., informs the Victoria (Texas) Advocate that he has made all arrangements for the speedy erection of a magnificent bridge across the Guadalupe river at Victoria.

So many candidates for office in Lynchburg, Va., that people have quit asking each other when they meet on the street, "How is your health?" or "How do you do?" The new salutation is, "What are you running for?"

The Sheriff of Tipton county, Tenn., is after the murderers of the planter, Mr. Ralph, who was murdered by unknown men near Covington a few days ago. The gang of murderers have threatened Capt. Sam Rose with the knife or bullet before they leave the country.

Mr. Robert Morgan, of Connersville, Marshall county, Miss., was taken from his house a few nights since by a band of twenty or thirty negroes and most brutally murdered. Six or eight of the negroes have been arrested and hung by the infuriated whites of the vicinity.

Two tracts of land—one of 200, the other of 476 acres—situated near Danville, Va., were sold at auction on Saturday last. The former brought $17 50 per acre, and the latter $13 50. These figures are considered very good, and are regarded as an indication of better feeling in regard to real estate.

Botetourt, Va., can boast that she has not had a prisoner [illegible] jail for nearly twelve months, nor has any crime been committed in the county for which it would be necessary to imprison one. She can also boast that no real property has been sold under execution by the sheriffs since the close of the war.

Says the Harrison (Texas) Flag: "The flow of emigration into Texas does not abate in the least. Every steamboat up Red river is crowded with people who are 'coming to Texas,' while the numbers who have taken the overland route cannot be estimated. In one more year our State will be nearly 'filled up.'"

It is thought a canal through Florida, from the St. Mary's river, Georgia, to some point on the gulf, would create a great revolution in the carrying trade of the Gulf and Western States, and benefit not only the South, but the whole country. It is believed by many that a canal joining the waters of the St. Mary's and Suwannee rivers could be made at comparatively little cost.

The suit of John M. Binckley, ex-Assistant Attorney General, ex-Solicitor of Internal Revenue, etc., etc., against Hon. E. A. Rollins, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for libel, has been removed from the Baltimore City Court to the United States Circuit Court for the Maryland District, and Hon. Archibald Stirling, District Attorney, has been directed to represent the Government in the matter. The case will come up in the April term of the court.

Deputy Collector R. M. Wallace has returned to Columbia from Spartansburg, and reports that the force which recently proceeded to the neighborhood of the Cowpens battle-field, to suppress armed opposit[illegible] to the enforcement of [illegible] laws, met with no resistance, and [illegible] two or three arrests were made, although Deputy Marshal Casey had warrants for about fifty persons, charged with participating in the recent difficulties. Ten distilleries were destroyed. On the return march, Mr. Z. Cantrell, a prisoner, about sixty years of age, attempted to escape from the guard, and ran into the woods. He received a painful wound before he could be recaptured.

There is a man living in the mountains of North Carolina, not more than forty miles from Greenville, S. C., who has reached the extraordinary age of 143 years. At the time of Braddock's defeat he was twenty years old, and had a wife and three children. A gentleman at Greenville says that this man, who has come down to us from a former generation, has always been in moderate circumstances, and has lived upon a plain, coarse, vegetable diet; that he has never drunk any liquid but pure spring water, and bids fair to live many years longer. He enjoys perfect health, possesses all of manhood's attributes, and wants to marry. He has survived seven wives, and, having lost the last one about sixty years ago, he now naturally begins to feel quite lonely.

The suggestion which we made yesterday of celebrating the inauguration of the Ohio river bridge with an ovation, to be shared by the Kentucky Legislature, meets with general favor among our people.

The Cincinnati Commercial is communicative. It announces that Gen. Robert E. Lee is to be President of the proposed Louisville and Chattanooga railroad. We have had General Basil W. Duke in our mind. But Lee's a good man.

In spite of the personal hostility of the Gazette and Commercial, it is reported that an effort will be made in the Cincinnati Council to send Father Grant to Washington to get Congress to force a right of way through Kentucky for the Cincinnati Southern railroad.

We publish this morning some interesting excerpts from a forthcoming "Life of Daniel Webster." Everything relating to the "great expounder" possesses a certain value, enhanced perhaps by the present condition of political affairs. Mr. Curtis, the author of this biography, is in every respect a most competent witness.

By way of the Cincinnati Commercial, which, it must be owned, is a little roundabout, we get the information that the interests of Ohio are in the ascendant at Frankfort. For proof of this, the Commercial sprinkles Louisville with paragraphs of a facetious turn. It tells its readers that "Kentucky is one of the most promising wards in Louisville," and adds that "Louisville is going to build a direct road to Chattanooga, if the little matter don't slip its mind." On this point, as on the other, we desire to reassure the public. The "little matter" will certainly not "slip our mind" so long as the interests of the State of Kentucky and the city of Louisville are so identical as to confound the two in the understanding of so clear an observer as the Commercial.

Amnesty.

Two direct propositions in regard to the partial amnesty of rebels, together with sundry not very possible schemes directed mainly to Buncombe, are now before Congress. One of these is a partisan affair looking only to those rebels who have become good Radicals. The other professes to be more liberal, although it is not conclusive. Upon the general question the New York Tribune gushes in this way:

> We rejoice to see that universal amnesty is not destined to lag behind. The delegations from Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas enter Congress virtually if not literally instructed to urge its adoption. West Virginia, Missouri, and Kansas are moving toward it in their respective Legislatures. If it shall be needed, there will be great public meetings held to promote it in every part of the country. But we trust no popular agitation will be required. Congress must be aware of the strong and growing sentiment which everywhere calls for the removal of all political disabilities and proscriptions founded on our late convulsion, and will respond to the call. Let us celebrate the next anniversary of our National Independence a reunited and completely free people—no master, and no slave—no degraded caste, and no disfranchised and sullen minority whose rights have been forfeited for rebellion. Let us hold out the hand of reconciliation and entreat those who were misled into rebellion to share with us in full measure the rights vindicated in our Union triumph, not for a party or a class, but for our country and for all mankind.

The frequent discussion in Congress of bills proposing the removal of disabilities from certain persons proscribed by the Fourteenth amendment suggests and points out more clearly than any single circumstance the evil nature and operation of the system of reconstruction which the Republicans have set up over the South. It is an ill omen when one portion of a people happens to be ordained by the force of arms or numbers to sit in judgment over another portion of equal intelligence and pride of character. The very fact alone degrades the popular spirit; and that is a corruption cast into the source of free government. Univeral suffrage is in itself sufficiently corrupting. But the Republicans have gone lower still, and, by making suffrage general to the ignorance and taking it away from the intelligence of the South, they have contrived to foist upon us the worst features of excessive intolerance and an unnatural franchise. This, too, they have accomplished so gradually and quietly that its monstrous character is partly obscured; for the people of the South are peaceful and law-abiding, and have made as little ado as possible, in the vain hope of appeasing what they considered the wrath, but what was in reality the avarice of power.

Had the Republican leaders possessed either the patriotism which seeks or the forecast which discerns the straight road to peace they would not have juggled with the South for nearly five years. The people of the South would have accepted in 1865 what they have been forced to accept since, and the country might have had a universal amnesty without the Fourteenth amendment, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the last act of military surveillance, whilst the negro might have got his suffrage without the Fifteenth amendment. All these measures, designed as the Republicans pretend for the protection of loyalty, look to the consolidation of a partisan tyranny, and cannot fail to produce a bad effect not only upon the character of our own times but upon the course of future legislation to which they will stand as precedents.

All that the Tribune says is very pretty as far as it goes. But the trouble hitherto has been either that the Tribune did not go far enough, or, if it did, that it was not able to carry its party with it. However, the purpose of its remarks is good, and it is only to be deplored that, nearly five years after the surrender of the Confederate armies and under a government professing to be democratical, such an appeal is appropriate and necessary.

The Attitude of Kentucky.

The legislation of Congress runs in a single groove. Its object is simply the retention of power at any cost to the country. And to accomplish that object, anything will be done, no matter how unscrupulous, nor how utterly repugnant it may be to the spirit of true Republicanism. It is, therefore, proper to look advisedly upon objects before us, and a word of caution may not be out of place.

There are some measures which may come before the Legislature of Kentucky requiring the exercise of wise forethought and careful prudence so to shape them that good alone may come therefrom. Unquestionably the Commonwealth of Kentucky will study its own interests and will devise its own legislation irrespective of the wishes of a Radical Congress. As Gov. Bright truly and manfully expressed it the other day, there are issues which must be met, and it is not the part for Kentuckians to play if any cringing is to be done. Others may "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee," but it is not the province of our Legislature to do so. We call ourselves freemen, and we have not yet succumbed to the will of a master. We yet have volition, and in this good old State there is a determination to assert every right which still belongs to us—every right which has not been surrendered lawfully to the Federal Government. We do not propose violence. We do not assert the necessity of revolution. Heaven knows we have had scenes of blood enough; and yet it will require discretion and wise statesmanship to avert the inevitable consequences which must result from the aggressive action of the Radical party. Forbearance is said to be a great virtue. And those who can honorably avoid a conflict are said to be wiser than the rash bloods who instantly resent even the shadow of an insult. In the subversion of States, which is the steadfast object of the agrarians at Washington, a time must come when either a bold and gallant leader will save liberty from the wreck or the Republic will no longer exist even in name. Who is there more fitting to be that leader than the State which rolls up the defiant 100,000 majority, uninfluenced by the cajolery of tricksters, the seductions of patronage or the threats of power? It is therefore eminently wise and proper that the Legislature of Kentucky should stand firm and be prepared to resist the shock whenever it may come. We can be a breakwater perhaps to roll back the high-heaving waves of fanaticism which threaten to submerge every vestige of conservativism. If we fail and go under the dark wave we shall at least have done our duty. There are three things which the Radicals are determined to accomplish:

1. To give the negro suffrage everywhere.

2. To prevent any State from legislating against the negro's right of suffrage, holding office, going into the witness-stand and sitting as jurors.

3. To enforce his participation in the public school systems.

The ultimate aim of this may not be seen by all, but its effect would really be the complete social equality of the negro.

We were pleased the other day in reading the legal and logical remarks of Judge Phister, the able chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House, upon the act for school purposes. Under our Constitution, whatever sums of money may be raised by taxation for educational purposes "shall be held inviolate." The law enacted to impose the taxation is not inviolate. The sum so raised cannot be diverted to any other purpose, but the law itself can be altered, amended or repealed. We shall doubtless have an issue upon this very bill. The negroes of Kentucky will claim under the bill lately introduced by the U. S. Senate Committee (and which will undoubtedly become a law), that they are entitled to full participation in the fund raised for educational purposes, and the whole machinery of the Federal courts will be brought to their assistance. It has been wisely provided that there shall be a tax only upon the property of white persons, and that the funds shall be devoted to the education of white children exclusively; and that if the taxation should ever in any way be diverted to any other purpose than the education of white children it should cease. It is hard enough for us to have lost one hundred millions of dollars by the bad faith of the Federal Government, without the additional imposition of educating or supporting the negro race. Our State laws provide for placing aside every dollar realized by taxation upon the property of negroes for the exclusive education of the black children. Doubtless the Radical press will fail to see the justice of our position, and will still denounce the copperheads of Kentucky. We have a splendid system of education, which will be developed with great benefit to the poorer classes if we are let alone. The introduction of negro children into our schools would be the sure destruction of the entire fabric. For the white parents would refuse to allow their children to associate with the negro, and to those who are unable to pay for private tuition it would just amount to utter deprivation of education. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and, in the name of the poor white men of Kentucky, we urge the careful supervision of all legislation which has a tendency to avert an injury to them. Suffrage may be called an accomplished fact, enforced by the bayonet after a procuration by fraud. We see what is before us, and it will be folly to attempt any class legislation for the purpose of defeating the will of Congress. Every judicious suggestion embodied in law, which will stand the test of Radical attacks, will be beneficial. To enact laws which either are doubtful under our own constitution, or which would be set aside by the Federal courts, would be relatively more injurious. For these reasons we urge patience, prudence, careful research, and, especially, dignified but resolute firmness upon all questions of a character likely to bring about a collision between Federal and State laws.

☞ The family at the White House was very badly bitten by Corbin's gold speculations in Wall street. It is said that when the investigating committee examined Corbin on the subject of those speculations, they "literally skinned him," and we presume they did it under the impression that "the hair of the dog is good for the bite."

Gen. Halleck on Civil Rule.

The report of Gen. Halleck to the General of the Army contains a great deal of material of interest relative to the situation, civil and martial, in what is known as the "Military Division of the South." The division is composed of the departments of the Cumberland, of Louisiana, of Mississippi, and of the South, embracing the States of Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Gen. Halleck expresses himself frankly upon the political condition of the South, and his remarks upon the State of affairs in Georgia are as conservative as they are candid. He says that, soon after he assumed command, he had an interview with Gen. Terry, commanding at Atlanta, when Gen. Terry recommended the annulment of all military orders recognizing Georgia as a State in the Union, urging at the same time the authority of a district commander to try citizens by commission or court-martial. Gen. Halleck not concurring in this ultra view of the case, Gen. Terry submitted an elaborate argument in writing, which was forwarded to Washington with an unfavorable endorsement. Of Gen. Terry's report Gen. Halleck says: "I cannot speak as advisedly as I might. It is not easy at the present time to determine the extent and character of the alleged disorders; but official investigations have generally proven such reports to be either unfounded or greatly exaggerated," which every truthful man knows very well.

Gen. Halleck's "general remarks" are altogether liberal and sensible, free at once of party coloring and official display. He discountenances the interference of officers and soldiers in civil affairs under the pretense of "enforcing the laws." This, he thinks, is of doubtful benefit to peace and good order. Of crime and outlawry in the South he speaks as follows:

> After a careful examination of all the evidence I have been able to collect from official reports and the statements of officers and citizens, unbiased by partisan feelings, I am forced to the conclusion that the amount of crime committed in the several States of the division is very little greater than before the rebellion, and certainly no greater than was reasonably to be expected at the close of an embittered and prolonged civil war, when large numbers of lawless and desperate characters, both at the North and in the South, were turned loose upon society without any legitimate means of support. Certain districts of country may, and probably do, form exceptions to this general remark; but even of these exceptional cases very few have any partisan character or political significance. Those who murder and rob do so simply as murderers and robbers, influenced by the motives which ordinarily incite men to commit these crimes. One of the worst desperadoes in Kentucky served in the Union army during the war; but he and his band now rob and murder rebels and loyalists alike, as may best suit their purposes, at one time claiming to be Kuklux, and at another to be anti-Kuklux. Although there may be special organizations of outlaws in particular localities under the name of Kuklux, I am of the opinion that no such general organization now exists in the Southern States. It is probable, however, that outlaws not unfrequently assume this name in order to intimidate the weak and credulous, especially when calculated to increase their own importance.

This is certainly a just view of the situation and will commend itself to the respect of every reader who has any knowledge of the state of affairs. It might be added of General Halleck himself, that, holding aloof from all political association, and discharging his official duties in the most rigid and soldierly manner, he is highly esteemed in his social relations wherever he is known. No one pretends to question his Unionism, or that of any officer, soldier or citizen. That which [illegible]—that which we did question—in Gen. Thomas, was an apparent determination on his part to do us injustice, or else his inability, from strong personal prejudices, to be just and impartial. Of Gen. Halleck this cannot be said. Hence the difference which has marked his experience and the experience of his predecessor.

The Female Brokers.

A day or two ago the telegraph told us of the report in New York that the firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., the female brokers at No. 34 Broad street, in that city, is backed by Commodore Vanderbilt, who is determined to see that their swindles in gold, stocks and bonds shall be as successful as heart could wish. We are also told, that the office is visited by hundreds of brokers who profess to have business with the petticoated firm. This firm consists of the Three Disgraces, Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. Claflin and Mrs. Miles, the latter constituting the "Co." of the firm. They are sisters, and followed the profession of clairvoyants and spiritualists until the public refused to pay any longer for that sort of humbuggery, when they determined to become the rivals of Jay Gould, Jim Fisk and Corbin as operators in stocks.

The reporter of a New York journal, who was present last Saturday when the handsomely-fitted apartments of the new concern were first thrown open to the public, describes two of the women as he then saw them. He tells us that the senior member of the firm is by far the best looking; she is to all appearances considerably more than sixteen years of age, though a long way off yet from forty. She weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds; she is a blonde; her hair is believed to be natural, and is tastefully arranged; she uses imported ox marrow to dress it—as she favors the "bull" interest in nearly all her speculations. She was attired in a dark blue empress-cloth dress, made in the latest style and neatly trimmed; her shoes are No. 5's, and are of kid; black jet ornaments adorned her person, and over her left ear lies gracefully poised a magnificent gold pen. The junior partner, Mrs. Claflin, is rather *petite;* she is of a sanguine and rather nervous temperament, and looks as if an unexpected reverse would tell heavily upon her constitution. It does not require any especial foresight to predict that the bulk of the anticipated business will fall heavily upon the alabaster shoulders of her sister. The office in which the ladies have started out on their financial sea of troubles has a bad name to begin with, having been the headquarters of the notorious forger Gray, and for a time the golden prison of his little "Birdie." Still they are sanguine of living down all the former associations of the place. It is said that as far back as 1857 they were known in St. Louis and other Western cities as medical clairvoyants and spiritualists. In the meantime, where are the unhappy husbands of these misguided women?

☞ The President has appointed that mighty man of valor, Capt. C. C. Crowe, of Alabama, Register of the Land Office for Wyoming territory. When the war broke out, Crowe was among the very first to make arrangements to die in the last ditch. His acquaintances, however, were in hopes that he would change his programme and die in the first. But he did not die at all. He seemed to take a violent antipathy to ditches from the very start, and when the war closed he returned home without having received a shot, greatly to the disgust of the neighborhood. He then turned scalawag, and has followed it as a profession ever since. Soon after General Grant became President, he appointed Crowe Governor of New Mexico, but there were some disabilities in the way, and the office had to be given to somebody else. Since then Crowe has been lying out in the cold, begging for some other crumb of office from the President's table.

☞ When you come to look at it properly, there is nothing strange in the fact that no citizen of Chicago has ever been converted to Mormonism. A man who can't live with one wife six weeks at a time naturally stands aghast at the thought of attempting to live with fifteen or twenty.

☞ We beseech the Latter-day Sinners not to make a row about Mr. Cullum's bill to abolish polygamy in Utah. When they shall have once learned the luxury of a single wife, they will be ready to worship Mr. Cullum as one of their sweetest saints.

☞ It is said that the Kuklux Klans at the South were abolished by some fatal accidents which happened to the men who did the business of that sort for the New York Tribune, the Philadelphia Press and the Washington Chronicle.

CITY ITEMS.

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST,

While engaged in the drug business, discovered the superior mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. He has been established upwards of NINETEEN YEARS, and in order to satisfy the most skeptical appends the following

FROM THE
LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD:

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
FIRM OF POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Browning streets, Philadelphia.
November 15, 1864.

Coughs.

As a soothing pectoral, Brown's Bronchial Troches are advantageously employed to alleviate coughs, sore throat, hoarseness and bronchial affections. Those exposed to sudden changes of weather should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket, and taken as occasion requires upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

Test $5,000.

I have advertised my preparation, Helmbold's Buchu, as a cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, &c. I give the public evidence of its merits in certificates, which will be advertised in this paper Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the above sum that there is no medicine prepared for this diseases that has effected the number of cures.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York.

Cheap Gas! Gas!

I am prepared to apply my burners to any gas pipes now used with city gas at a very low cost, and warrant the light as good and fifty per cent. cheaper. Birch Musselman, No. 139 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Wager $5,000.

Not that I like the idea, but that some may would like the matter tested, whether Helmbold's Buchu has effected more cures than any physician's medicines in such diseases as it is recommended, no matter by whom or whom made.

☞ Ladies, you are especially invited to call to-day and examine our silver and plated ware, at No. 89 Market, between Third and Fourth. Wharton, Auctioneer.

Nineteen Years

H. T. Helmbold's Extract Buchu has been established. The certificates of cures are beyond contradiction. They will be advertised in this paper from time to time. Write any of the patients should you doubt statements.

What an Old Steamboatman Says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river-man for forty years:

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised, or could hear of, that I thought might cure me—Helmbold's Buchu, and many other preparations—but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a [illegible] blessing to me.

Respectfully,
ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

Wager $5,000.

In this paper I advertise certificates of cures effected by Helmbold's Buchu on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the sum of $5,000 that there is no physician or druggist in the United States who can produce such evidence of cures in diseases of bladder, kidneys and gravel.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

Observe that the Fac-simile of My Drug and chemical warehouse is on the wrapper of each bottle and signed H. T. Helmbold. Beware of bogus Buchu made by bogus druggists and sold under fictitious names.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THE CHEAPEST

place in the city to get your printing is at the Courier-Journal Job-rooms.

Bill Heads only $8 per ream.

Business Cards $3 to $5 per 1,000.

Monthly Statements $3 to $5 per 1,000.

Bills Lading, Dray Tickets, Ball Tickets, Coal Tickets, Price Lists and all other kinds of Printing at correspondingly low rates. Call and examine specimens.

J. H. STACKHOUSE.
Office in second-story Courier-Journal Building. feb8deodtf

All the Facts in a Nutshell.

The points of difference between PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, and the other hair darkening articles, are these: They are sticky—it is devoid of gluten. They are opaque—it is transparent. They are fetid—it is fragrant. They are muddy—it is clear. They produce dull tints—it reproduces nature's hues. Sold by all druggists. fe8 eod3

One Reason Why

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT meets with such great favor is, that its taste is as palatable as its [illegible]cy is certain. Its superiority as a Tonic Beverage is vouched for by the first medical men, and by thousands who have proved its virtues, and its invaluability as a remedy for disorders of the throat, chest, lungs, and stomach, has been thoroughly tested in innumerable cases. Sold by all druggists and grocers. fe8eod3

Tumors, Ulcers, or Old Sores

are caused by an impure state of the blood.

Never attempt to cure an old sore by means of ointments, salves, &c., alone. Nature often makes an outlet of this kind as a "safety-valve" to throw off the impurities of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly *first*, and the old sore will get well itself, because nature has no further need for it. Evidence comes to us from many quarters of cures effected in cases of this kind, one in which the ulcer had run on to such an extent that the limb was pronounced gangrenous by a physician, and the next step would have been a resort to the surgeon's knife. Happily, however, Rosadalis was tried and a cure the result. fe8 eod6

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

au18-dtf J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO.,
Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Jansen, C. Brockenbrough. | Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe, Consuls for the North German Union, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire.

ja1 d6m

DIED.

CARRIGAN—At Brandenburg, Ky., Feb. 7, JESSIE, infant daughter of S. K. and M. E. Carrigan, aged one month and five days.

☞ Charleston (S. C.) Courier please copy.

MULLIKIN—Wednesday morning, February 9th, of typhoid pneumonia, at the residence of Sam'l B. Patterson, Esq., Jeffersonville, Ind., SARAH ALICE MULLIKIN, of Chapel Hill, Tenn., in the 17th year of her age.

Nashville Banner please copy.

GRIER—In this city, on the 3d of February, 1870, of small-pox, JOHNSON S. GRIER, aged 36 years.

☞ Portage City (Wisconsin) Register please copy.

Notice to Shippers.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9, 1870.

UNTIL further notice no freight will be received for points south of Nashville, except on N. & D. and M. & C. Railroads.

fe10 dtf A. BROADDUS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRANT & PROSPERITY.

Business revives under the new regime. Other than general causes have, however, given a tremendous impetus to the sale of

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

The chemists have come out in two leading scientific journals against the lead and sulphur POISONS FOR THE HEAD (for that is their proper designation), with which the country is infested, while Dr. Chilton, the first analytical chemist in America, announces to the world that

Cristadoro's Dye is Utterly Poisonless, and that he KNOWS IT TO BE SO, because he has analyzed it.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. Sold by all druggists. ja15 deod&weow1m

USED UP.

Essays for Young Men—the enervated and used up, who have lost their youthful energy, ambition, and bodily vigor in the pursuit of SOCIAL PLEASURE—with words of cheer and sanitary aid for the seemingly hopeless. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. ja29 deod3m

JUST OUT.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES

Superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Hoarseness. None so pleasant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by RUSHTON & CO., Astor House, New York.

No more of those horrible tasted, nauseating Brown Cubeb things. fe5 d2m&weow1

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MEETINGS.

Clarke Lodge, No. 51, F. A. M.

The members of Clarke Lodge, No. 51, F. A. M., are notified that said Lodge is called for Friday evening, Feb. 11, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business of importance. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

By order of the W. M.
fe10 d2 W. K. WOODRUFF, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called meeting of Falls City Lodge (No. 376) A. Y. M. this (Thursday) evening, Feb. 10, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, for work.

J. J. HAYES, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boyd's Creek Oil Co., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at my office, No. 149 West Main street, on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M.

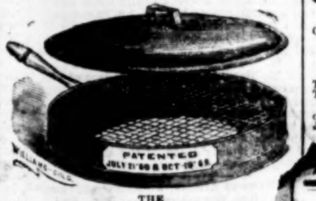
fe10 d1d W. H. REDIN, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Financial Corporation will be held at their Banking-house, in the city of Louisville, on the 21st day of February, 1870, at which time an election will be held for nine Directors.

fe10 d10 JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

AMERICAN BROILER.



THE
AMERICAN BROILER.

EMBODYING in a plain utensil, as simple as a Skillet, weighing less than three pounds, THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE [illegible] PERFECT BROILING OF MEATS.

It renders broiling, heretofore so vexatious, the quickest and easiest of all modes of cooking, and meat broiled by it more

Palatable and Nutritious

than by any other mode of cooking them. Requires no preparation of fire, broils equally well over Coal or Wood, retains all the rich juices and flavor of the meat, and its action renders tough meats tender. Does away with all

Smoke and Smell of Burning Grease

in the room. Fits all sized Stoves or Range openings; is equally good for

Beefsteak, Ham, Chicken, Chops, Fish and Oysters.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed or MONEY REFUNDED. For sale on these terms by

HOUSE-FURNISHING AND STOVE DEALERS GENERALLY.

This Broiler is also an unequaled BREAD TOASTER and CORN POPPER, and a good COFFEE ROASTER.

PRICE, $2 00.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,
fe10 d2Th&Sa Louisville, Ky.

THE NEWEST PATENT

WINDOW FAST.

Never-Failing and Self-Locking.

A PERFECT SELF-LOCKING spring, at less cost than the old unreliable and unsafe ones heretofore introduced. **No catching, hitching, breaking, slipping, or dropping,** but ALWAYS SAFE—self-locking and never-failing. No cogs, cams, wheels, bands or rollers to get out of order, or tempered steel springs to break. It never fails to **hold and lock the window just where you leave it,** from being raised or dropping down. It can be raised or lowered the merest trifle, for ventilation, and then and there **locks itself. No other** window fixture pretends, does, or can **lock** the window securely in every place or position. It works equally well **on top or bottom sash, is simple, stronger, more effective, durable, and cheaper** than any spring ever introduced. Critics are challenged to find a single fault. It is cheaply and **easily applied** by any mechanic, to **old or new windows.** Every lock is **made** in the most thorough manner, and **warranted perfect.** Descriptive circulars, with card list of prices, sent promptly on application. Liberal terms to agents.

Owned and manufactured exclusively by the

BOSTON AND MERIDEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
77 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK, and
134 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON.

P. W. ULMER, General Business Traveling Agent.
fe10 eod1m

Trade Mark for the United States
BEST SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON
J. & P. COATS
WARRANTED 200 YARDS

BEST

SIX-CORD.

For sale by all dealers in
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.
fe10 cod6m

MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.

THE attention of parties desiring safe and profitable investment is called to these securities. The law under which these bonds were issued has been decided legal and valid by the Supreme Court of Missouri. The counties secure stock in the railroad company equal to the amount of their bonds. In most cases they have little or no other debt. The people, in every instance, have indorsed by their vote the issue of their bonds. In short, no State or county securities have been issued anywhere with more safeguards thrown around them. The interest is payable, in most cases, semi-annually, either in New York or St. Louis. The assessed value of property of the counties by which these bonds are secured ranges from three to five millions—the real value, nearly double that amount, as per county statistics. These bonds can be delivered to purchasers at rates that will pay from 10½ to 12 per cent. on investment, besides a bonus of 10 to 25 per cent. on maturity of the bond. Time of bonds, 10, 15, and 20 years. I have sold nearly $150,000 of these bonds to some of the most cautious and judicious capitalists of this and adjoining counties. For further information, apply in person or by letter to

DR. A. R. McKEE, Danville, Ky.,
fe8 cod5 Agent Mo. Bond and Stock Board.

THOS. E. JENKINS, M. D. WM. T. SIMRALL.

JENKINS & SIMRALL,

Corner Fourth and Green sts.,

Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles.

THE freshest and purest Drugs and Medicines will always be kept, and none other. The fullest and finest stock of Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Articles will be found at this establishment. Much of our stock will be our own importation, and we will therefore be able to offer our goods at unusually low prices. ja1 Su&Th1m

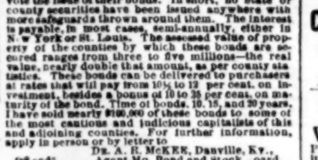
Rudolph Brunner,
LANDSCAPE GARDENER,

IS prepared to make maps and plans for the improvement of yards, gardens, parks, &c., and also to take charge of and superintend the work in all branches of the business. All orders left with Messrs. Duncan & Son, corner Fourth and Market sts., will be promptly attended to. fe9 d12

NEW ALBANY NURSERY

F. GRAHAM & SON, PROP'RS.

A CHOICE stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees of every description for sale, either by the 100 or 1,000, on the most reasonable terms. All letters of inquiry promptly answered. Catalogues sent on application. fe8 d&wtf



COKE! COKE! COKE!

A GOOD CHANCE for CHEAP FUEL

THE Gas Company will deliver Coke on premises for 7 cents per bushel, or 5 cents if taken at the yard.

This gives the cheapest fuel that has been furnished for a long time in this market, for 3 bushels of coke are equal to 2 bushels of best Pittsburg coal.

ja22 dtf GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
Life Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS ... $9,000,000
DIVIDENDS (per centage plan) ... 50 per cent.

NON-FORFEITURE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

SECURITY UNSURPASSED!

For information or agencies, apply to

GEORGE BABER,
GENERAL AGENT FOR KENTUCKY.

Office, Mozart Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., Louisville, Ky. fe4 deod6

WIDOWS & ORPHANS
BENEFIT
Life Insurance Company,
132 Broadway, New York.

CHAS. H. RAYMOND ... PRESIDENT
ROBT. A. GRANNISS ... SECRETARY

Cash Accumulations, Nearly $2,000,000.

CASH POLICIES, CASH PREMIUMS, CASH DIVIDENDS.

Every approved description of insurance granted, and upon the most favorable terms.

Special attention is called to this company's system of endowments and tontine.

Applications or any information can be obtained from the company's agents everywhere.

Applications for agencies within the State of Kentucky may be made to

BENJ. D. KENNEDY, General Agent,
Office, No. 142 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.
de25 deod3m

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
On the 31st of December, 1869.

Capital stock, all paid up	$1,500,000 00
ASSETS.	
Real estate	$ 733,500 00
Loans on mortgage on real estate	35,800 00
[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad bonds and bank stocks	[illegible]
Loans on stock collaterals	[illegible]
Bills receivable for inland premiums	49,085 61
Cash in hands of agents and due for premiums	269,882 12
Interest and rents accrued and balance due the company	14,137 45
Loans on call	8,771 31
Cash on hand and in banks	39,961 38
Fire and inland salvages, agency supplies office furniture, and sundry investments	196,965 71
Total assets	$1,786,865 49
LIABILITIES.	
Losses in process of adjustment	$166,133 79

A detailed statement, certified by the Auditor, on file in the office of the Jefferson County Court.

R. A. BROWINSKI, Agent.
[illegible] 148 Main st., Citizens' Bank Building.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Commercial Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK,

On the 31st day of December, 1869, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate agencies of foreign insurance companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

Total Assets of the Company	$315,397 84
Total Liabilities	30,970 47

As per detailed statement on file with the Auditor of the State and the Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson co., Ky.

PRATHER & WILTSIE, Agents.
[illegible] 141 Main st.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received, either at my office or that of Mr. Stirewalt, architect, until Saturday, Feb. 12, for brick, stone, wood, iron-work, &c., for the erection of a building on the corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Plans and specifications can be seen at Mr. Stirewalt's office.

fe5 d6 T. S. RUDD.

Coal for Gas-works.

PROPOSITIONS will be received at the office of the Gas Company for from two to four hundred thousand bushels of coal, to be delivered during the spring and summer on the premises of the Louisville Gas-works. Proposals will be received to the 12th of February, 1870.

fe4 d10 J. LAWRENCE SMITH, Pres't.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. ALEX. FORSYTH

HAS resumed the practice of his profession. Can be found at his old office, corner Jefferson and Seventh sts. Residence Galt House. fe8 d12

DR. H. F. BARNES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Late of Indianapolis, Ind.)
Louisville, - - - Kentucky.

OFFICE, Rooms 3 and 4, Mozart Hall Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Entrance on Fourth street. ja8 d3m

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 307 Second street, between Gray and Broadway. au12 dtf

REMOVAL.

Removal.

MY shoe store, No. 159 Market street, near Fifth, I have removed to No. 141 Market street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, eighth house below Fourth street, north side.

fe2 d10 ED. GRAUMAN.

Dr. James Graves & Son

HAVE removed from 223 Market street to their new building, Chestnut and Twenty-fifth streets, where they will continue the manufacture of all their various preparations, and will fill all orders at wholesale prices only. All of their medicines are for sale by druggists. de15 d3m

CANDIDATES.

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT

$200,000

Daviess County Bonds for Sale!

SECURED BY

$9,000,000 Taxable Property.

DUE in 4, 9, 14, and 19 years, with a tax already levied sufficient to pay bonds and interest in ten years. Six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Inquire of John G. Barret, Cashier Citizens' Bank, and Geo. D. Norton, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

JAMES WEIR,
ja18 d30 President of V. and R. R. Co.

E. HUTCHISON & CO.,
BANKERS,
Harrodsburg Ky.,

BUY and sell Exchange on all the principal cities. Highest price paid for Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds. Deposits received and interest paid on same. Discount day every Saturday.

The firm of E. Hutchison & Co. is composed of the following named persons, and they are individually liable and responsible for all deposits made with the Bank, thereby making it doubly sure, as they represent property, in the aggregate, worth not less than four hundred thousand dollars:

E. Hutchison, J. S. Burris,
A. G. Kyle, H. L. Boals,
C. A. Hardin, R. Burris,
Dr. Wm. Campbell, B. P. Campbell,
E. R. Gaither, J. B. Hutchison.
de23 d3m

Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1;
Corsets with 42 whalebones at $2;
Embroider'd Edgings & Insertions
Linen Collars and Cuffs;
Darned Lace Riviere;
Rufflings;
Lace Handkerchiefs, &c.,
AT VERY LOW FIGURES, AT
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103 1-2 Fourth Street.
ja23 dtf

Cabinet Manufacturers,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1838 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.

MOORE & CAMPION,
Store No. 261 South Second st.
ja24 d6m Factory Nos. 221 & 223 Levant st.

MASSEY'S
Golden Cider & Pure Vinegar,
Fresh from the mills in Ohio and Michigan, reputed the best in use by all consumers.
LOUISVILLE DEPOT
No. 81 Green st., near Third.
n28 dtf

GAS LIGHT! GAS LIGHT!!

I HAVE a Patent Lamp for generating its own Gas, perfectly safe. No explosions—no chimneys—no wick—no odor. Cities and towns wishing as good light as coal gas can be supplied with street lamps very cheap by applying to me. All kinds of lamps for family purposes. I have also a cheap lamp for kitchens and manufacturing establishments. Call and examine the light at No. 137 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

B. MUSSELMAN,
ja22 d1m Sole Agent for Southern States.

A. G. HODGES & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OILS & LAMPS,
Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.,
282 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
ja22 d3m&w1 LOUISVILLE, KY.

DUQUESNE FORGE.
WILLIAM MILLER,
Steamboat Shafts,
Cranks and Locomotive Forging.
Cor. Duquesne Way and First st.,
n14 d3m PITTSBURG, PA.

Iron, Nails, Steel,
Horse-shoes, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmiths' Tools,
WAGON AND PLOW MATERIAL.
All kinds for sale at lowest rates.
Kentucky Rolling Mill Company,
ja15 d3m 291 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coming too Late.

OUR readers will recollect that about 1½ years ago two brothers named Christ and Jacob Kaufman were found guilty of stealing a cow and sent to the penitentiary for one year. Both of the brothers went to the better place of trial, but the younger one was, after six months' imprisonment, pardoned by his excellency Governor Stevenson, on the ground that he was not guilty. Jake Kaufman, the brother, served his time out, and was brought back and consigned to the jail on the charge of robbery in company with Frank Mutterer and Daniel Ham where he still remains to answer the charge. Frank Mutterer and Daniel Ham were out on bail, and when their names were called on the day set for trial they were not to be found, and the birds have not been caught yet. About a week ago the Anzeiger office received a letter with the stamp and brand of Jeffersonville, which reads as follows:

"LOUISVILLE, 1, 1870.

"To the Anzeiger Office—I declare to the people of Louisville that we have left Louisville, and that we are guilty of stealing that cow, and not Christ or Jacob Kaufman, who have suffered the penalty of the law for us.

FRANK MUTTERER,
DANIEL HAM."

Whether this is the true state of the case we do not know, but give it publicity in justice to the Kaufmans.

Notice.

HAVING had the misfortune of losing my stables by fire, I ask all my customers who every day received milk from my drivers, to excuse when one or the other don't get their milk in time during the next ten days. I have made arrangements to please every one until the burned stable is in order again.

feb9 d3 CHRIST MEHRHOFF & CO.

Notice to All Whom it May Concern.

I AM informed parties from other States have proposed to put up and sell Gasoline Lamps in my territory for Ward's Gas Generator. I wish all to take notice should any town, city, or person buy or use the said Lamps, except from me, I will proceed to law to have my right protected and cause the same to be null and void. BIRCH MUSSELMAN,

fe10 d6 Sole Agent for Kentucky and all Southern States.

Notice.

THE party having taken a new black Overcoat by mistake, at the Orphans' Fair, will please return same to GORMAN & BRO., No. 153 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, and reclaim old one left in its stead.

Wanted—Hemp.

WE are prepared to pay cash for choice hemp, delivered here or on Lexington and Frankfort R. R. W. A. RICHARDSON & SON,
fe6 d10 No. 36 Fourth street.

Rio Coffee.

3,500 BAGS common to strictly choice Rio Coffee, in store and arriving and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
fe10 d7 34 Fourth street.

Sugar and Molasses.

150 HHDS New Orleans Sugar; 250 bbls New Orleans Molasses; in store and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
fe10 d2 34 Fourth street.

Mules for Sale.

Two car loads of fat Cotton Mules and one car load 15-hand Mules for sale at reduced rates at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky.
R. WATERS.

Eminence Woolen Mills.

WANTED, an experienced manufacturer or a live business man, as partner in the above mills. Address OWEN & TINSLEY, Eminence, Ky.
fe7 ceod8-MThdSa

Ordinance No. 91—Street Plumbing.

An Ordinance regulating Street Plumbing, &c.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That, from and after the passage of this ordinance and its approval by the Mayor, any plumber or other person engaged in laying gas, water, or drain pipes in the streets of the city shall, before commencing such work, enter into bonds before the Mayor, in the sum of one thousand dollars, with good and sufficient security, that they will leave the streets in as good repair as when they [illegible].

SEC. 2. Any plumber or other person excavating the streets for the purposes indicated in the first section of this ordinance before executing bonds as provided shall be fined not less than fifty dollars for each offense, recoverable as other fines are collected before the Police Court, and in case such persons do not properly repair the streets after such work, after having been notified by the Mayor, they shall be fined ten dollars for each day after such notification.

Approved June 30, 1863.

The provisions of the above ordinance will hereafter be strictly enforced, and persons engaged in this character of work are requested to come forward and execute their bond in accordance with section 1 of said ordinance. JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

Mayor's office, Feb. 7, 1870. fe8 d3

Take Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Whereas a verbal agreement of partnership between Julius Gebhart and myself was made to carry on the Brewers' business in the city of Louisville, Ky. I hereby warn all persons not to trust him in any business in which my name is concerned. I notify every one [illegible] not be responsible for any debts contracted by him or another [illegible] individual or partnership [illegible] J. G. ELSENHEIMER.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5, 1870. fe6 d6*

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Henry Auguste Favre, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, duly proven, to the undersigned. ALEX'R G. BOOTH, Adm'r,

fe4 d30 73 Fifth st., bet. Main and Market.

Notice.

FOR SALE—Having determined to withdraw from the mechanical business, I will now sell my interest in the steam and gas fitting and plumbing business of C. U. Shreve & Co., comprising the entire stock, fixtures, tools, &c. This presents a rare opportunity to engage in a business long established, free from risk, and in full operation. If not sold as above suggested, I will dispose of the same at auction on or before the 1st of March next. Apply to C. U. SHREVE,

fe2 d10 107 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Seed Oats.

4 CARS Northern Illinois Black; 2 do Missouri Black and White; 1 car of the famous Surprise Oats; Now due, and for sale by
ja29 d14 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Tennessee Money Wanted.

$10,000 OLD ISSUE—The Torbit issue and the issue of 1861, and the Planters' Bank of Tennessee. Highest cash price paid by C. HAGAN,
fe4 dtf No. 114 Third street.

Notice.

I AM authorized to sell a tract of land containing between seven and eight hundred acres, on the Ohio river, in Crittenden county, Ky. Terms easy.

R. F. ALEXANDER,
ja4 dtf Falls City Tobacco Bank.

No More Medicine.

70,000 cures without drugs, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Food, of dyspepsia, consumption, fevers, epilepsy, cough, asthma, debility, constipation, diarrhea, acidity, sleeplessness, nausea, vomiting, heartburn, low spirits, all nervous, bilious, liver and stomach disorders, in old and young. Copies of cures sent gratis. In tins, 1 lb. $1 25; 24 lbs. $18. Also the Revalenta Chocolate, $1 50 per pound. C. J. Du Barry & Co., 163 William street, New York, and all druggists and grocers everywhere; in this city by Chamberlin & Co., 219 West Main.
no28 d3m

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

DRY GOODS.

Spring, 1870.

THE RICHMOND MNFG. CO
OFFER
Pink, Purple, and Orange Frocks;
Double and Fancy Purples;
German Checks, Shirtings,
AND FANCY
RICHMOND
PRINTS,
IN NEWEST STYLES & COLORINGS
TO JOBBERS ONLY at
188 Church St.,
au15 eod6m NEW YORK.

Sheetings and Shirtings.

100 CASES 3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 Bleached Cottons;
50 " 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, and 9-4 Bleached & Brown Cottons;
150 bales Sea Island Brown Cottons;
2 cases 10-4 Utica Bleached;
3 " Pequot "
3 " Androscoggin "
5 " Pepperell " and Brown Cottons
3 " Lippitt "
6 " Monadnock "
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe8 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Drillings and Checks.

50 BALES Brown Drills;
10 cases Bleached "
20 cases Slate Drills and Satteens;
30 bales Brown Osnaburgs;
50 cases Plaid "
50 cases Apron, Shirting, & Furniture Checks
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
fe8 70 and 72 Sixth street.

COAL.

100,000 Bushels Coal for Sale.

WE have on hand 100,000 bushels of the best brands of Pittsburg Coal for family use and manufacturing purposes. All those wishing to purchase will consult their interest by giving us a call.

THOMAS JAMES & CO.,
Office, No. 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.
Scales at the foot of First street. ja26 dtf

Coal! Coal! Coal!
I. T. MURPHY & CO.,

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in the best quality of Pittsburg, Cannel, and other coal. Office No. 120 Third street, near Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by wagon and railroad solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja6 d3m

Coal! Coal! Coal!
JOHN W. BOWSER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Best Quality of Pittsburg Coal.

OFFICE, No. 99½ East Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by railroad and wagons solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja1 d3m

Unfailing Eye Preservers.

LAZARUS & MORRIS'
Celebrated Perfected
Spectacles and Eye Glasses!

Preliminary Notice of Great Importance to Spectacle Wearers.

We have for many years past manufactured Spectacles and Eye Glasses as scientifically accurate in all their parts as any optical instrument of the first class, and of a form which not only assists the sight [illegible] most brilliantly, but will strengthen and preserve it and causes a continuous and abiding improvement in the eyes. They are especially easy and pleasant to wear, and will last a great many years without requiring to be changed.

The many difficulties spectacle wearers have heretofore incurred in their desire to secure the best will soon be obviated, as it is our purpose to supply a few well-known and established houses in this State with the finest form and finish, suitable for all and every defect of sight. The names of such houses as are supplied will be thoroughly advertised, that the residents of Kentucky may secure the genuine article. In the meantime, we fill all applications from first-class jewelers addressed to us, 284 Main st., Hartford, Conn., to whom terms and prices will be made known. ja28 d3m

WE HAVE DETERMINED TO MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

W A G O N S !

And, in addition to the old style Wagon, will keep constantly on hand the Improved and best Thimble Skein Wagon manufactured in the United States. They have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced far superior to the old style Wagon, running much lighter, and being much easier on the horses' necks. The Improved Wagon provides for a stiff, ball stiff, or neck-yoke tongue, and is very strong and substantial at the connection of hounds and tongue.

BONDURANT, LEWIS & GAGE,
Successors to Bondurant & Todd,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.
fe6 d&w1 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

S. H. Cooper against H. Mires. } In Chancery, No. 21,396.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A parcel or lot of land situated in the county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, on the Louisville and Shepherdsville turnpike road, about 11 miles from the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, corner to Brooks, and running thence with his line N 47¼ W 28 poles to a stake, white oak, and fallen red oak on the old road; thence with the same N 15 W 94 poles to a stake, corner to Tompson; thence with the same N 38¼ E 72 poles to a stake and dead water-beech, corner to the same, in Brown's line; thence with the same E 86 poles to a stake, in Well's line, and 4 poles short of two white oak stumps at the middle of a branch; thence down said branch with the meanders thereof, and binding thereon, nearly the following courses: S 8 W 13 poles S 43 W 25 poles S 69 W 21 poles S 15 W 66 poles to the corner of the 16¼ acres sold Sam'l Cooper; thence with the lines of the same W 4 W 24 poles to a stone and an ash, corner to the same; thence with the same S 79 W 44 poles to a stone, corner to the same; thence with another line of the same S 9 E 67.6 poles to a stone, corner to the same, on the branch; thence down the same, with the meanders thereof, nearly the following courses: S 53¼ W 25 poles S 33 W 20 poles, S 57 W 28 poles to a stake, corner to the 7¼ acres sold Standiford Roberts; thence with the same N 33 W 18 poles to a stake, corner to the same; thence with the same 78¼ W 44.9 poles to a stake, corner to the same, in Brooks' line; and thence with the same N 8 E 33.4 poles to the beginning, containing 144 acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
fe9 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

A. B. Anderson's Executor against A. B. Anderson's Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 21,301.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following property, to-wit:

A tract of land and improvements, in Jefferson county, Ky., on Beargrass creek, near Louisville, containing about 6¾ acres, being the same conveyed by Frank W. Vogdes and wife to A. B. Anderson by deed of date 11th of July, 1854, which is on file in this case and referred to for a more particular description of the land. The shares of the infants William H. Anderson, Alice B. Anderson, [illegible] L. Anderson, Lucy T. Anderson, and Archie B. Anderson are not to be paid by the purchaser, but to remain a lien on the property, bearing interest until the infants become capable in law of receiving their respective shares, or until statutory guardians shall be appointed for said infants, and, so far as Alice B. and Lucy T. Anderson's interests are concerned, until they become married respectively, or until such guardians or husbands execute bond as required by statute in chapter 86.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
fe9 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

David Frantz & son against Rowan Buchanan, &c. } In Chancery, No 23,043.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, to-wit:

A tract or lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., situated and described as follows: being the eastern 210 feet of the southern half of square 8 on map or subdivision among Rowan's devisees on file in case 9,154 Louisville Chancery Court, having a front on the north side of Duncan street of 210 feet and extending back northward of same width and adjacent to the west line of Nineteenth street extended 195 feet to a 30-foot alley, same conveyed to Rowan Buchanan, deed of record Jefferson County Clerk's office, deed book No. 161, page 156.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
fe9 d5 L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

O. Hewitt against J. G. McCullock } In Chancery, No. —.

BY virtue of venditione exponas No. 7,604, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 3d day of February, 1870, in favor of O. Hewitt vs. J. G. McCullock, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the debt, interest and costs in said vendi, and costs of sale, also a fee bill in favor of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, of the following described property, to-wit:

The eastern 52¼ feet of lot No. 185, Portland, said lot being 105 feet front on Third street, and extending back southwardly 198 feet, described in deed book No. 140, page 358, Jefferson County Clerk's office, which was levied on as the property of said McCulloch, to satisfy the above debts.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
fe9 dtd L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

T. J. Bell against Isaac Butler, } In Chancery, No. 22,522.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Jefferson county, Ky., beginning at a stone near Liberty school-house, and corner to Logston; and running thence S 6 E 118 poles to a stake, corner to B. H. Ganden; thence with his line S 86° W 223.4 poles to an ash and hickory, corner to said Logston, and in Daniel Wilson's line; thence with said Wilson's line N ¾ W 118 poles to a stake, corner to said Wilson, and in J. J. Norris' line, and thence with said Norris' line and Logston's line N 89¾ E 222.8 poles to the beginning, containing 161 acres, being the same conveyed to Sarah Jane Wathall by deed recorded in the Jefferson County Clerk's office, book 112, page 462.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
fe9 L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

J. B. Montgomery against J. T. Helm. } In Chancery, No. 22,755.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A lot of ground on the southwest corner of Zane and Twelfth streets; thence westwardly with Zane street 60 feet; thence back of that width southwardly and binding on Twelfth street 170 feet to a 20-foot alley. Also a lot beginning on the north side of Broadway 30 feet west of Fifteenth st., and running back northwardly of that width in lines parallel to Fifteenth street 145 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
fe9 d5 L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

James McCauley against Joshua Terry. } In Chancery, No. 22,967.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

One undivided one-eighth interest in and to a certain tract or parcel of land on the waters of Mud creek, in this county, containing 120 acres, being the same property of which Joseph H. Terry died, seized and possessed.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
fe9 d5 L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

LAWYERS.

CABELL & DORSEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
E. C. CABELL, O. DORSEY. } No. 6 Wall Street,
ja28 d2w3m NEW YORK.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT
BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE ... KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. sed dtf

SHELBY COUNTY
BONDS!

THE SHELBY RAILROAD COMPANY offer to those seeking investments the Bonds of Shelby County, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi annually (the 1st of June and December), at ninety cents and accrued interest, the principal and interest payable in the city of Louisville.

This is the cheapest bond upon the market. The act under which these bonds are issued has been decided legal and valid by the Court of Appeals, and the bonds therefore have the force and virtue of a mortgage upon eight millions of property.

Apply to JAMES A. EDWARDS & CO., Shelbyville, or the MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY, Louisville.
ja21 d1m A. B. SCOTT, President.

W. S. PARKER. JOHN P. CROMIE.
PARKER & CROMIE,
BANKERS,
(Successors to C. N. Warren & Co.) Dealers in
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold,
144 West Main Street,
ja1 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 68 THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. au9 d6m

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags; Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Ropes.
G. H. & J. H. KLEINFELTER,
Southwest cor. South and Pratt streets,
c8 d3m Baltimore, Md.

RAILROADS.

SHORT-LINE ROUTE.

Louisville to Cincinnati
Louisville to Lexington } R. R.

43 Miles Shorter—10 Hours Quicker!

And 3 Eastern Connections with Trunk Lines at Cincinnati (Daily) as against One via RIVER ROUTE.

No transfer to pay at Cincinnati to hotel, depot, or residence—this advantage is not offered by rail or river routes.

Trains are held one hour when necessary for delayed trains from South or North for through passengers.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

☞ Legitimate offices of this line only at Third and Main, Galt, Louisville, Willard Hotels, and Depot. Beware of outside offices.

Leave for	TIME CARD.	Arrive at Louisville
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Cities. Daily except Sundays.	9:45 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Cities. Daily.	12:45 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Great Southern Mail. Daily except Saturday.	5:00 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lexington. Daily except Sunday.	6:00 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	Lexington. Daily except Sunday.	11:00 A. M.
4:25 P. M.	Lagrange Accommodation. Daily except Sunday.	8:45 A. M.

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.
HENRY STEFFEE, G. T. A. fe9 dtf

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave. [Feb. 6, 1870.] Arrive.
7:00 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail [illegible]
[illegible] P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express [illegible]
[illegible] A. M. Nash. & Southeastern Exp. Mail [illegible]
[illegible] A. M. Richmond & Mt. Vernon [illegible]
3:15 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation [illegible]

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail [illegible] daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks [illegible] formation as to Sleeping Cars, Connections [illegible] with Railroad and Stage Lines, [illegible] Offices, corner Third and Main [illegible] Ticket [illegible] and Main streets, Louisville [illegible] Galt House, and at Depot, [illegible] Hotel, Willard Hotel, [illegible] corner Ninth and Broadway.

[illegible] ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

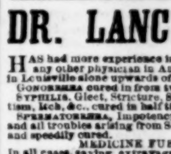
Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

PASSENGERS [illegible] M. & I. R. R. [illegible] cities eleven [illegible] taking this route arrive in Eastern United States [illegible] hours in advance of those taking [illegible]. Trains leave [illegible] all-boat same day, opposite Louisville Jeffersonville depot (Immediate [illegible] as follows: [illegible] 7:0 A. M. [illegible] Express, 9:30 A. M. New York [illegible] 11:00 P. M. [illegible] for all points north, east, and west [illegible] York and St. Louis express (Sunday [illegible]). Silver [illegible] checked through to all principal points. [illegible] train run [illegible] (day and night) cars on the 9:30 A. M. [illegible] Columbus through to New York, via Cambridge City [illegible]. Sleeping car will leave on 2:30 P. M. train from Sunday [illegible] Chicago [illegible] sleeping cars on 2:30 P. M. train, through [illegible] WITHOUT CHANGE. [illegible] 9:30 A. M. train, through to ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville, Willard's Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts.

HORACE SCOTT, General Sup't.
May 2, 1869—ie18 dtf

MEDICAL.



$500 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 360 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SIRUP,

For COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, and DISEASES of the THROAT, LUNGS, &c. The best known Remedy for all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. Contains no SPIRITUOUS INGREDIENT, and may be used in all cases with the UTMOST CONFIDENCE.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Lenora, Michigan.

R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir: I have used Dr. Sellers' "Imperial Cough Sirup" considerably for the last year, and believe it to be the best article of the kind in use, and fully equal to its recommendations.

W. B. LINCOLN, M. D.

JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College Place, New York, Proprietor's Agent. oc18 d&w6m

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHŒA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

We have devoted twenty years to the study of this branch of medicine, and treat by the very latest and most approved method.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and thousands of other testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent free.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation free. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ja30 dtf

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 73 Jefferson street, between Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1858, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

ja15 d GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, KAYE & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja25 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

GARDENS designed and laid out. B. Grove, Twenty-sixth street. fe9 d1m*

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 186 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. [illegible]

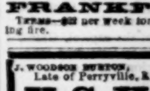
LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 91 and 93 [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORRS, Prop's.

LA[illegible]—Sheet-iron Works, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 79 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,



And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja15 d6m

HOTELS.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
Capt. A. McGILL, Proprietor,
FRANKFORT, KY.
TERMS—$12 per week for board and room, including fire. ja25 dtf

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.
U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON ... PROPRIETORS.
This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc11 dtf

Brandies.

51 CASKS Pure Cognac; 50 bbls pure Oldham county Peach; 75 bbls pure Russell county Apple; In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,
ja21 33 Main st.

Champagne Wine.

50 BASKETS "Krug" in store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,
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Walker's Bitters.

300 CASES Walker's Tonic Bitters; 200 cases " Cocktail; In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,
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PIANOS.

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HINZEN & ROSEN,
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Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
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An assortment of good second-hand pianos for sale or rent very cheap. [illegible]

HILL'S GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY.

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[illegible]

I.

A Cataplasm of Rhubarb, laid upon the pit of the stomach of a child, will cause the bowels to be emptied, and aloes kept in contact with a raw surface will produce the same effect as if the medicine had been taken into the stomach. So said the great Dr. Clutterbuck. Very many persons know the operation of croton oil when placed on the tongue. To say the least, it is speedy. Purgatives in some shape are indispensable in the practice of medicine. Many diseases are incurable without them, most diseases require them some time during their course, and nearly all of the simple disorders of the system are benefited by their use. The great desideratum in their administration has been to get one which was either laxative or purgative as was needed, always mild, but always efficient; and the use of which did not ake it necessary to continue its use. It will seen at a glance that this was no easy task, light work. Yet it has been done. Ed-ilder's Family Pills fulfill all the requirements of the case. They are a laxative, yet sure—purgative, yet mild. In small doses they meet the first want, In larger doses they fulfill the latter. But in whatever quantity given they create no necessity for their use. They create no morbid state of the alimentary tube, but leave it cleansed and urge it to renewed health. They are, in brief, a blessing to the individual who suffers from constipation and needs a simple laxative, and are indispensable to him who is parched with a fever and requires a purgative. Use them, all you who value health.

II.

Helminthology.

A distinguished physiologist has declared that it seems to be a principal of nature that every situation capable of supporting living organic bodies should be peopled with them. Every animal has its parasite—its enemy—who is either openly waging war on it or constantly seeking to find a lodgment either upon the surface, in the tissues, or in the cavities of the body. The huge whale is often driven to madness by an almost invisible member of the great tribe of vermes. The history of helminthology abounds in illustrations of the influence of worms in the production of diseases and in the exasperation of their symptoms. The frequency of worms in the bodies of men, their obviousness to the senses, together with their very common connection with enfeebled and morbid states of the animal economy, all tended to render them an object of interest from the remotest periods. The very ablest minds have been devoted to the study of these entozoa with the view of discovering some substance which was capable of speedily, safely, and permanently expelling them from the human system. No fair-thinking or conscientious observer can fail to allow that these efforts have at last been crowned with success. The Worm Syrup of Edward Wilder is a true vermicide—a genuine worm destroyer—a bona fide vermifuge. Its taste is delightful. Its effects are quick. Its results unfailing. It is free from danger. No intestinal worm can live in its presence. Mothers! destroy the worms which infest your little ones by this delightful syrup.

III.

Indigestion,

"Which makes sleep a pain, and turns its balm to wormwood," is, we all know, the most common of all the disorders of the stomach. It is also the most obstinate. It has been most written about. Mr. Abernathy called it the chylopoietic disorder; Broussais termed it chronic gastritis, while the Solidists denominated it simple dyspepsia, or any disorder of the function of digestion by which the food, after being swallowed, is converted into chyle. No disease presents such various, contrary, and incompatible symptoms. They contradict all the acknowledged laws of order, constancy and consistency which regulate natural events. They bother the doctors, and can only be read at last by him who is skilled in the language and grammar of the Book of Nature. It is self-evident that the different forms of indigestion are to be met by corresponding methods of cure. Each particular variety demands its especial remedy, and, as far as possible, the modification of the treatment must be adapted to the modification of the disorder. It has been said that the perfection of medical skill is the talent of applying to each individual case its precise, and, as it were, its individual cure. This is the object which every conscientious physician pursues unceasingly, and can never rest satisfied until he has overtaken. Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters, their body being the purest of copper-distilled whisky, makes this object attainable alike to all. They are a specific, the disease specifying the remedy, not the remedy the disease. They are a combination of substances which meet the specialty of the disorder by a corresponding specialty of cure. They should be kept in every well-regulated family.

IV.

The Guadiana River.

The British army, when it advanced on Talevara and fought that celebrated battle which was followed by a retreat into the plains of Estremadura, lost more men by the malarial diseases contracted on the banks of the Guadiana than by the bullets of the enemy. They died by thousands. All Europe believed that the invading army was extirpated. Yet malarial diseases are no more common in Europe than in our own country. They exist throughout the length and breadth of this land. From the rice plantations of the Carolinas to the cane-growing districts of Louisiana, from the tobacco fields of Kentucky to the boundless prairies of the West, from the granite hills of Massachusetts to the cotton lands of Mississippi, everywhere, at some time and in some shape, are we made to feel the sickening influence of miasm. The three great factors in this equation of disease are solar heat, moisture, and vegetable decomposition. Neither one alone is capable of begetting the precise condition necessary to produce sickness. They must all coexist. The trio, if separated, are harmless—together, they are more potent for evil than any other known agents. So long as they exist, just so long will we have need of a medicine which will overcome their pernicious effects, so long will it be necessary to have a remedy capable of meeting and beating the insidious enemy, and of all known agents for this purpose none is to compare with that marvelous compound Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic, the master of every form and variety and grade and degree of malarial disease, of miasmatic poison. Try it, all you who are suffering from any form of ague, as a cure is guaranteed in every case.

V.

The St. Louis Hospital, Paris.

This ancient institution is one of the largest and, to the medical student, most interesting of the many public charities which adorn the gay capital of that gallant people, the French. It is an immense structure, and receives within its walls annually thousands of sick poor. A considerable portion of the building is set apart for patients suffering with disease of the skin. The sight which greets the visitor as he enters the wards devoted to cutaneous affections is a curious one, but unless he be an enthusiast it can hardly be called particularly attractive. There you see men wrapped in gutta percha, children with their heads covered with tar, women smeared from crown to sole with tallow. Men, women and children in baths—sulphur baths, alkaline baths, demulcent baths, baths hot, cold, warm, shower, douche baths of every kind and degree; and, internally, every patient, old and young, big and little, taking potash in some shape, and Honduras Sarsaparilla in some form. These two remedies seemed to constitute the sum total of the internal treatment. They were esteemed by the renowned physicians who had charge of the skin department as well-nigh specifics in almost every variety of cutaneous disease, whether of rheumatic or scrofulous, or simple origin. They were given in tetter, ring-worm, nettle-rash, rose-rash, pimples, scrofula, ulcers, old sores, falling of the hair, &c. In all they did good. In most they effected a cure. But it has remained for Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash to perform the most remarkable cures ever awarded to any known medicine. It possesses virtues shared by no other combination of these substances. It is a therapeutic marvel. Against all the diseases at which it is aimed it is simply resistless. It never fails. See to it that you suffer not one day longer with any of the ills which it cures. Get it at once.

VI.

Dr. Laennec.

This renowned Frenchman did more, perhaps, to clear up the mysteries which before his time had invested the nature of chest diseases than any physician who ever lived. It has been often said of him that he had many imitators, but never an equal. As a diagnostician he was unrivaled. Except Williams, in London, and Austin Flint, in this country, no one has ever approached him. Yet, with all his skill in detecting the nature and form of the malady before him, he was sadly deficient in his knowledge of remedies. Nearly all German and French physicians are. They are strong on diagnosis, but weak in therapeutics. They will tell you to a nicety what is the matter, but will fail utterly to tell you how to get well. In this part of medical science, no race on the face of the earth equals the Anglo-Saxon. It furnishes the practitioners. The Teuton and the Gaul will describe the nature of your complaint. The Anglo-Saxon will give you a remedy for it—will cure it. Laennec drew vivid pictures of coughs, colds, pleurisy, consumption, croup, bronchitis, catarrh, and all the other affections of the air passages, but he left but few words concerning their treatment. The youngest American or English physician of to-day knows better how to manage any one of these chest troubles than did the illustrious Monsieur Laennec. He is stronger in remedies than was the great Parisian. He knows the value of the wild cherry. He is acquainted with its supreme virtues. He is aware of the many potent agents which enter into combination in Edward Wilder's Compound Extract of Wild Cherry, and, knowing all this, he feels himself master of the situation. He has no fear in presence of croup, no misgivings at the advance of bronchitis. He grapples with consumption, and subdues every cough, cold, or catarrh. Hence every family should always have this invaluable medicine at hand.

For sale by all dealers.

EDWARD WILDER & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists,
215 Main st., Marble Front, Louisville, Ky.
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Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

A Vindicator Comes to Grief.

The London Quarterly Review contains a reply to Mrs. Stowe's so-called "Vindication." It is a concise and crushing refutation of the monstrous charges of Mrs. Stowe against Lord Byron. New and important letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh are made public which utterly destroy and prove unfounded the statements of this arch defamer. The silly and sensational trash published by Dr. Mackay, called "Medora Leigh," relative to the same subject, is proven and branded as a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and as having been evidently written with a view of making money by pandering to the depraved and beastly curiosity excited by Mrs. Stowe's disgusting rigamarole, which has at last been effectually extinguished by the overwhelming force of the truth contained in the article in the London Quarterly, now justly regarded as one of the ablest of all the periodicals of the day.

II.

Dental.

The Chicago Dental Society held a meeting the other evening and a number of dentists expressed themselves about teeth matters with a good deal of sharpness. An attempt was made to revise the code of ethics, which provoked a dreary discussion, and ended in nothing being accomplished. It was decided, however, that "advertising is vulgar." A Dr. Crouse said dentistry was "a loose kind of business," which no sane man will dispute, since loosening teeth is one of its principal features. Another member said that "he was called into a court of justice, in a case where a dentist charged $40 each for three fillings, when there was not 50 cents' worth of gold in each tooth, or more than two hours' work on each," which speaks volumes for Chicago dentists. One denounced "an advertisement which appeared in one of the papers, stating that it was a luxury to have a tooth pulled in a certain establishment. He never knew one of his patients or any one's else to whom it was a luxury. It was not a proper advertisement to announce that a Bishop was staying at a certain dentist's house, or that another dentist, a member of the American Dental Association, had returned from New York, and had been returning constantly for the past six years." One informed the Society that he was a "live dentist," and wanted people to know that he was "on hand," a fact which the Society dared not dispute. Altogether, the meeting was a rich and racy affair as indicative of "life in Chicago."

III.

A Biography of Chief Justice Taney.

Samuel Tyler, Esq., of Frederick City, Md., writes to the Baltimore Sun that he is preparing a biography of this great man, and says: "About two years before his death the Chief Justice chose me as his biographer, for reasons which he stated to me at the time, that were more complimentary to me than of interest to the public. After his death his executors and his family placed in my hands all his private papers, even his private letters to his wife, for a period of fifty years. But as important as these papers are, they by no means furnish all the facts necessary to present his character and his acts to the consideration of the present and future generations of men. I have, therefore, accumulated, by correspondence, from time to time, with persons who had letters in regard to both public and private matters from the Chief Justice, very important facts illustrating his public and his private character. Sometimes the secrets of the government of the United States have been matters of my inquiry. Sometimes the secrets of mere party purposes have been the objects of my inquiry. Sometimes the conduct of individuals who have maligned the Chief Justice, with their motives, personal and political, has been the matter for my investigation. And as I shall present nothing but truth, verified by facts, the difficulties of my task can only be appreciated by the historical inquirer." Mr. Tyler says he has been very successful in accumulating materials, but that the work will not appear as soon as has been erroneously stated. A good biography of this eminent jurist and statesman would meet a want much felt.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

ROCHEFORT is on the rampage again.

PARKE GODWIN is to edit Putnam's Magazine.

PRINCE ARTHUR has returned to his "reedgement."

FOUR injured St. Louis wives have the divorcephobia.

SAM. HOUSTON'S family are said to be in reduced circumstances.

GEN. LEE is to receive a portrait of himself from the citizens of New Orleans.

GRANT'S PA is again digging political potatoes in his patch near Cincinnati.

FITZ JOHN PORTER wants a new trial much, but his old place in the army, more.

TRAUPMANN was cut off in the bloom of youth by the guillotine for the guilty.

THE Rev. Mr. Hawley, of Swanzey, N. H., has been expelled from the ministry for telling fibs, etc.

BEECHER is reconstructing the creed of his meeting-house. A broader basis (whatever that is) is demanded by the Beecherites.

M. PREVOST PARADOL will come to the United States as Embassador. He is an accomplished man, a publicist, an Academician, a journalist, and a politician of high repute in France.

THE daughter of Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt is said to have a voice which bids fair to rival that of her famous mother, along with a talent for music from which great things are expected.

COUNT FRANKENBERG intends to move in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies that a telegraphic apparatus shall be used for registering the votes. Members can vote by it without leaving their seats.

SECRETARY HARLAN, according to the New York Sun, makes the Interior Department pay all of his expenses and his salary besides. The people in the Exterior Department should make a note of this. "Thrift, Horatio."

WHILE the Maine Legislature was vascilating over the question of attending the Peabody funeral, a respectable member from the back country said: "Mr. Speaker, I am disgusted with the conduct of this House. This funeral at Portland is agoing to be a great affair; but when I see this House a tetering and see-sawing as if it didn't know its own mind, I declare I wish Mr. Peabody hadn't died!"

GEORGE MIFFLIN WHARTON, ESQ., one of the leading lawyers and formerly one of the active and prominent politicians of Philadelphia, died on the 5th inst., after a protracted illness, at his residence in South Fourth street, a short distance below Walnut. He was born in 1806, and, devoting himself to the legal profession after he reached manhood, he acquired a prominent position as a lawyer, giving great attention to the preparation of his cases, and arguing them with remarkable skill. He also took an active part in politics, and was for a long period an influential and prominent member of the Whig party of the old city of Philadelphia.

MISS MEHLIG, the pianist, who is now the rage in New York, is thus spoken of by the Tribune: "It would be hard to praise too warmly the absolute perfection of execution, the refinement of touch, the profound intelligence, and the consciousness which she brought to the interpretation of this work. She has charmed us before in other styles of music, showing that she knew how to imbue herself with the fire and force of Liszt, the restless passion of Schumann, and the fitful fancies of Chopin; she has now sounded with equal success the depths of Beethoven's great soul, and we must place her unhesitatingly in the very front rank of pianists now in this country."

WILLIAM TELL was long ago proved to be a myth, and in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Marc Mounier has given another blow to the ideal hero of Schiller, Rossini, and the boys' story books, by showing that the fable was not the outgrowth of a popular legend or the exaggeration of some historical fact, but was manufactured out of whole cloth more than a century and a half after its assigned date. It first appeared in the *Liber Albus* of 1474. M. Marc Mounier contends, however, that the real history of the struggle of the Four Cantons against the despotism of the Hapsburgs is more poetical than the legend. This is some consolation, but nothing can make amends for the loss of William Tell.

LIEUT. GEN. SIR CHARLES ASHE WYNDHAM, K. C. B., son of the late Vice Admiral Wyndham, died at Jacksonville, Florida, on Wednesday, where he had gone for treatment of a bronchial affection. He was born in 1810, entered the Coldstream Guards in 1826, and became Colonel in June, 1854. On the breaking out of the Russian war he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General to the Fourth Division, and was soon after placed in command of a brigade of the Second Division. He distinguished himself at the battle of Inkerman and especially so at the taking of the Redan. For gallantry on that occasion he was promoted to Major General, and made chief of staff. In 1857 he was elected member of Parliament from East Norfolk, in the Liberal Interest, and in the same year was sent to India to aid in the suppression of the mutiny, where he took an active part in the campaign under Lord Clyde. He was made a K. C. B. in 1865, and at the time of his death was a Lieutenant General in the army, and Colonel of the 46th regiment.

WEBSTER.

The Last Month of His Life and the Circumstances Attending His Death.

SKETCHES OF THE MEMBERS OF HIS HOUSEHOLD.

Interesting Reminiscences.

The following copious extracts from Mr. George T. Curtis' "Life of Daniel Webster," which refer to the last days of the great statesman, will be read by many in Kentucky and elsewhere with peculiar interest:

CHARLES PORTER WRIGHT,

at this time a man of about the age of five-and-forty, was born in the town of Marshfield, and was very young when Mr. Webster purchased the Thomas estate. During the eight years preceding Mr. Webster's death he had taken charge of the farm, on which he had been employed from his youth. He always exhibited the effect of having been trained as a farmer under Mr. Webster. He was grave, quiet, clear-headed, with a quick eye, a ready hand and few words. Decision and self-respect, with generous feelings, were very marked in him. Mr. Webster relied upon him greatly, always treated him as a friend and liked to have him about him when he was ill.

Mrs. Baker, the housekeeper, was a native of Marshfield, and was a sister of John Taylor, who had charge of Mr. Webster's Franklin farm. She was a person of much energy and capacity, united with great sweetness, and that very important gift in a woman—a low, gentle voice. Her husband was also employed on the estate as an overseer of some of Mr. Webster's multifarious concerns. They were people of about the age of fifty at the time of which I write. Mrs. Baker's sister, Lyda Taylor, was another of the family long in Mr. Webster's service. A lady has sketched her, as only a lady could, by saying: "She impressed me with a feeling that one would never appeal to her in vain for kindness, sympathy, comprehension and strong, active service. She seems one of those energetic, capable American women, but one who, in place of the excitability and hurry so common with energy in our country, had gentleness and tenderness. She is stout and plain in person, perfectly simple, and, like Mrs. Baker, entirely self-possessed before strangers, from natural good sense."

SETH PETERSON.

Seth Peterson—a name familiar to all Mr. Webster's friends who ever visited Marshfield—was a droll, red-faced old salt, whose occupation, when he was not fishing or shooting with Mr. Webster, was what he called "lobstering." His usual dress was a flannel shirt, which might once have been red, but which wind, weather and salt water had converted into a nameless color; and pantaloons that had been patched until their original fabric and hue were quite undistinguishable. He was a quick-witted, humorous old fellow, smart with his tongue, shrewd and good-natured. He was a first-rate fisherman and boatman, and was for many years in Mr. Webster's service in those capacities. Mr. Webster dubbed him "Commodore" Peterson.

"MR." HATCH.

Thomas D. Hatch, commonly called by his employer "Mr." Hatch, was more or less in Mr. Webster's service for twenty years. He took Peterson's place as manager of the fishing-boat during the last five or six years of Mr. Webster's life. He was a great contrast to Peterson, being a poor, anxious man, who rarely laughed, and in the presence of strangers did not raise his eyes, although he was not without intelligence. These persons formed the permanent domestic establishment at the mansion-house, with such laboring men as were employed on the estate, who were mostly boarded in the farm-house. When Mr. and Mrs. Webster came from Washington they always brought with them colored servants, among whom were Monica, the cook, William Johnson, Sarah, a woman with all the capacity of her race for sympathetic service in sickness, and Ann Bean. They are all mentioned in Mr. Webster's will.

A PRICELESS CIRCLE.

But the circle of those around Mr. Webster at Marshfield from whom he could derive service of various kinds, and along with it, whether it was with or without a price in money, the priceless homage of the heart, was larger still. Mr. Charles Henry Thomas, brother of the young man whom Mr. Webster tended so lovingly at his death-bed in Washington, and eldest son of the former owner of "Green Harbor," remained in the neighborhood, and was always much consulted and relied upon by Mr. Webster, both as a friend and as a faithful and intelligent agent. There, too, was Mr. Seth Weston, the carpenter, a "selectman," a person of sense, observation and some wit, whose truthfulness and exactness were marked by his neighbors with a current phrase—"If Mr. Weston says so it must be so." He was a skillful carpenter, and for sixteen or seventeen years was much employed by Mr. Webster, both in his trade and in other ways. Near by also lived Mrs. Smith, a widow—a woman bearing the unmistakable stamp of the Plymouth and Cape Cod character, native good sense and with ladylike manners. Having a good and well-furnished house, but a slender income, she often received as boarders such of Mr. Webster's visitors as could not be lodged at the mansion-house; and she received them with a simple and kindly dignity, putting on her table her ancient china, brought by her husband, who was a ship-master, from "beyond the sea." Old Captain Hewitt, another neighbor, born in that region, who had followed the seas for thirty years of his earlier life and during the European wars, now lived on one of the ancient "Pilgrim" farms that adjoined a portion of Mr. Webster's property. These were specimens of the kind of people among whom Mr. Webster's domestic life was passed. Here, then, where he so delighted in every field and wave, every grove and living creature; here, where his strongest tastes could find their gratification, where there was a sympathy and a love that no events in the greater world could take away, he came once more, to forgive what had been unjust to him, to discharge what remained of public obligation, and to recruit his failing health, in the hope that years might yet be in store for him among these peaceful scenes and these faithful friends. His demeanor at this time was a touching, often an admirable spectacle, to those who witnessed it. All the tenderness of his character seemed to increase, as the days flowed on; and of the sternness or bitterness of feeling that might now have been excused in him, there was none to be excused.

AT MARSHFIELD.

He came to Marshfield about the 5th of September. There now lies before me a private letter written by Mr. Abbott, his secretary, a week afterward. It enables us at once to look into that privacy to which we should most desire to be admitted:

MR. ABBOTT TO A FRIEND.

"MARSHFIELD, September 12, 1852, }
"Sunday Evening. }

"MY DEAR ——: The day has been stormy, and we did not go to church. This morning, when Mr. and Mrs. Webster, with their guests and servants, had assembled in the library for family prayers, Mr. Webster looked so weak and feeble that Mrs. Webster asked him if I should not read the chapter. He preferred reading himself, and selected that beautiful chapter of St. Luke, the sixth, which contains a part of the Sermon on the Mount. His reading of the Scriptures is grand, slow, distinct, impressive, giving new force to every sentence. When he came to those verses which follow the twenty-sixth, it seemed as though they were the expression of his own inmost feelings. After each clause of these verses which he read—'But I say unto you which hear, love your enemies, do good to them which hate you, bless them that curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you'—he paused, as if he were asking himself the question, if he read those words in the spirit of Him who first uttered them, and exhibited in his own life and example their practical application. There was an almost triumphant tone as he finished the verses, as though he had heartily forgiven those who had spoken ill of him, and who had despitefully used him. I was particularly struck by it, as several of the late (Whig) papers have been abusing him in very coarse terms, which he had doubtless seen. You have often heard me speak of his courtesy both in the Senate and in the Department, to those who were politically opposed to him, and of the direction which he so frequently gave to those who were intrusted with the preparation of his works for the press, to omit, or modify, where it could be done with propriety, all those passages in which he had spoken of others with undue severity—giving, as a reason, that he did not wish to perpetuate the remembrance of unpleasant personal or party contests. Even after the disappointment of his hopes at Baltimore, he has never permitted himself to speak unkindly or harshly of those from whom he had a right to expect, instead of opposition, firm and decided support. He rarely has alluded to the doings of the convention, or to those who took part in them. The severest expression which I ever heard him use in regard to them was, 'I shall soon be in ——, and shall see these gentlemen, and think it is about time to shake hands with some of them and part; with others I can part without shaking hands.' But of one for whom he had always manifested almost parentrl interest, but whose course had bitterly disappointed him, he remarked with deepest emotion, 'That cut me to the heart.'

* * * * *

"Yours, always truly, G. J. ABBOTT."

INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR FELTON.

In the latter part of the same week Mr. Webster received a visit from his friend, Professor Felton, who afterwards published an account of it, from which I take the following extract:

On the most beautiful day of the most beautiful month in the year, Saturday, September 18, Mr. Webster drove his guest, attended by one of his men on horseback, over the estate. The air was soft and balmy, and seemed to bear healing on its wings. The great statesman was physically weak, having suffered long from his annual catarrh, and from another more obstinate complaint, which was slowly but surely undermining a constitution once gigantic in its strength. But the genial breath of heaven, and the sight of dear and familiar objects unvisited by him before since his return from Washington, soothed and revived him. His eye wandered over his extensive domain with a brightness undimmed by age or disease. Each point suggested some memory, pleasant or mournful, which he recalled with unfaltering precision, and related with that rare felicity of phrase which marked the most familiar conversation of Daniel Webster. The history of the former owners of the soil, the circumstances under which he became its purchaser, the improvements he had made upon it, the trees he had planted, the cattle and sheep he had imported and introduced there, were dwelt upon with a clearness and interest which sank deep into the listener's heart. Some of the reminiscences these scenes and objects recalled moved the illustrious narrator to tears; for they brought before him the forms of beloved ones, associated with his earliest residence here, and now sleeping the long sleep of death, on the spot which his name has consecrated to the deathless memory of his countrymen and the world. His voice became tremulous and low, his hands quivered as he held the reins, and for a moment it seemed as if that mighty heart would break. But the sad vision passed away, and present objects and cheerful thoughts resumed their place. His flocks and herds were driven up to the carriage, and he spoke of them and commented on their several qualities, not only with the knowledge of a farmer, but with the feeling of one to whom every creature of God is dear. After having pointed out, at some length, the characteristics of the different breeds, he checked himself with a smile, and said: "How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plow and that glorieth in the goad that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labors, and whose talk is of bullocks?" After a few moments' pause, he added, "I do not believe that passage is in any of the canonical books; it does not sound canonical; it certainly is not canonical." Mr. Webster was right. The words occur in the thirty-eighth chapter of Ecclesiasticus, as the writer was amused to find on his return. From time to time, on meeting his rural neighbors, he would stop to talk over with them the subjects of agriculture in which they had a common interest, and it was pleasant to witness the kindly and affectionate intercourse between him whose fame filled the world and the homely neighbors and friends who—

"Along the cool, sequestered vale of life,
Had kept the noiseless tenor of their way."

To one who anxiously inquired after his health, he said, "I am not good for much. My strength is nearly gone. I am no match for you now. I am scarcely a match for your grandson yonder." To the question whether the love of nature grew stronger in him with the progress of time, he answered: "Yes, undoubtedly. The man who has not abandoned himself to sensuality feels, as years advance and old age comes on, a greater love of mother earth, a greater willingness, and even desire to return to her bosom, and mingle again with this universal frame of things from which he sprang." As he spoke these words, with slow and solemn tone, he seemed to look upon the face of nature as upon the face of a living being to whom he was bound by the ties of a conscious friendship and immortal love; and the soft wind, breathing with a warmth like summer through the unchanged leaves of the neighboring trees, whispered an audible answer to the voice and look of love of the dying statesman. He had drawn his health from these scenes and these pursuits; a constitution naturally feeble had grown into heroic proportions and gigantic strength as he had walked and worked, in the intervals of public business, beneath the open sky and had "taken this heavenly bath, the air, without measure and without stint." * * * His conversation was deeply interesting throughout—mostly serious, earnest, sometimes pathetic, sometimes lightened with playful touches of humor, always full of kindness and gentleness. His serious thoughts naturally clothed themselves in sublime expressions, in language radiant with poetical but unaffected beauty, suggested by the surrounding objects or by the themes that spontaneously sprang up in a conversation of three memorable hours. Moral, literary, religious topics were touched upon, but politics not at all. To the question what had been the studies by which his style was formed, he said: "When I was a young man, a student in college, I delivered a Fourth-of-July oration. My friends thought so well of it that they requested a copy for the press. It was printed, and I have a copy of it now—the only one in existence." (In this he was mistaken.) "Joseph Dennie, a writer of great reputation at that time, wrote a review in a literary paper which he then edited. He praised parts of the oration as vigorous and eloquent; but other parts he criticised severely, and said they were mere emptiness. I though his criticism was just; and I resolved that whatever else should be said of my style, from that time forth there should be no emptiness in it. I read such English authors as fell in my way—particularly Addison—with great care. Besides, I remembered that I had my bread to earn by addressing the understanding of common men—by convincing juries—and that I must use language perfectly intelligible to them. You will therefore find in my speeches to juries no hard words, no Latin phrases, no *fieri facias;* and that is the secret of my style, if I have any." He spoke of Kossuth's eloquence, with admiration of its beauty and ingenuity. He thought "his genius wonderful and his resources extraordinary, but that he was rather an enthusiast, possessed of the idea that he was born with a mission to fulfil, than a statesman; that his political ideas were not well defined, nor fixed, nor consistent; that he was doubtless a sincere lover of his country, but was a poet, rather than a sound reasoner on affairs of state and the condition of the world." He stopped at a farm-house near his estate, and, calling the farmer to the door, said, "Well, Mr. A., you are engaged to work for Fletcher, to-day, I hear." "Yes sir." "That's right; now do you come over to my house, take my gun, and go out and shoot some of the plovers I just saw alight in the pasture yonder, and Fletcher will pay you for the day's work, and I will pay you for the birds." Such pleasantries seasoned his salutations to all the rural neighbors whom he chanced to meet. In this case the man smiled, complied at once with the request, and the plovers appeared on the breakfast table the next morning. At the close of the drive, Mr. Webster sat some time in the library. He had recently been studying the work of Cicero, *De Natura Deorum;* and, taking the volume from the shelf, he read aloud two or three pages, in which one of the persons in the dialogue discourses most eloquently on the Divine Being, and in refutation of the Epicurean philosophy. The deep feeling and the earnest tone with which he read the harmonious Latin sentences of the great Roman gave the fullest meaning to those immortal speculations; and, recommending the passage to the careful study of the guest, he closed the volume and retired. In a subsequent conversation, Mr. Webster spoke of his love of science, and the attention he had bestowed upon it in the fragments of time snatched from his other and absorbing pursuits. He had watched the progress of physical science, and mastered the great results which have distinguished the investigation of the present age. His knowledge of geology was extensive and exact. He had studied the principal works upon this science on journeys made for recreation through interesting geological regions; and many years before, he said, he had employed a learned geologist to make a collection of specimens, and to arrange them on shelves, in the order of the successive layers in the crust of the earth, that while he read at home he might see with his own eyes the order and arrangements of Nature. He had given much attention to physical geography, and its relation to the history of man, and to the distribution of the vegetable and animal kingdoms over the face of the earth. Among the books which had occupied his thoughts during the last year of his life, Humboldt's "Cosmos" held a prominent place. He had read it through, and carefully meditated its contents. He quoted passages from it with expressions of admiration for their scientific precision and poetic beauty, and his general remarks upon the plan, substance, and details of the work showed that he understood it well, and fully appreciated its grandeur as an illustrious monument of a long and splendid scientific career. He mentioned with regret that he had so seldom enjoyed for any length of time, the society of literary and scientific men. "I have kept very bad company," he exclaimed, with a merry laugh. "I have lived among lawyers, and judges, and jurymen, and politicians, when I should have lived with nature, and in the company of the students of nature." With ichthyology he had not only a sporting, but a scientific acquaintance. His observations of the habits of the fishes in our streams and along our shores was wonderfully minute and accurate. One of the projected occupations of the leisure which he seemed about to enjoy was, to write a book embodying his personal observations on our fresh and salt water fishes; and, in the last conversation the present writer had the honor of holding with him, he commissioned him to propound certain questions to Professor Agassiz, whose classical work on fresh-water fishes he had recently examined, on some of the facts and phenomena of ichthyology that had fallen under his notice, and of which he desired to obtain a scientific explanation. Yet he seemed to have an inward consciousness that his days were drawing to their conclusion. In speaking of plans for the future, he invariably added, "if my life is spared," and once, when he was urged to dictate an autobiography, he replied: "My friends have in their possession all the facts of my life which will be of any consequence to the public to know; but perhaps, if God spares my life three or four years longer, I may do it."

MR. WEBSTER'S LAST VISIT.

On the 20th of September Mr. Webster made an unexpected visit to Boston for the purpose of consulting his physician, Dr. Jeffries. He came in his own carriage, driven by Mr. Baker, and accompanied by Mrs. Baker, for he had now become so feeble that Mrs. Webster was unwilling to have him go without being attended by those who were accustomed to his wants, and on whose affectionate vigilance she could rely. Of this visit there is an account in Mr. Ticknor's Reminiscences, which shows how great had been the changes in his physical condition during the past ten days.

Mr. Webster was ill at Marshfield with his last illness—some of us were alarmed—all were anxious. Very unexpectedly his card was brought to me at my house on the 20th of September, dated by his own hand, "Monday, 2 o'clock, No. 2 West Cedar street," accompanied with a verbal request that I would go there to see him. I went immediately; he was in bed, looking very ill, but speaking brightly and cheerfully. He told me that he wanted Mrs. Ticknor and myself to come down and make him a visit at Marshfield. He had often asked us before, but we had never been, because we had almost never been in Boston at the season of the year when he was in Marshfield and when it was agreeable to go there. I told him that Sir Charles and Lady Lyell were staying with us, and that Mrs. Ticknor would not probably be able to go. He then said I must bring Anna with me, and it was settled that I must give him, the next morning, a definite answer to his kind invitation. I would then have left him, but he said he would like to have a little talk. He said he hadn't done much during the summer, but that he had had a good deal of discussion with Mr. Crampton upon the fishery matters, and had drawn up a protocol about them, and begun another paper which he would show me. He said he did not feel sure that he could do such things now as well as he used to. I laughed and told him that he had suggested the same idea to me the year before, and that he had had abundant reason since to know that it was unfounded. "True," he said, "true, but I don't feel now as I did a year ago." He asked me if I was going to dine that day at Mr. T. W. Ward's, where there was to be a large party in honor of Mr. Thomas Baring, then on a visit to the United States. I told him that I was going; he said that he did not feel strong enough to go to the dinner, but that he thought he should drop in during the evening—telling me, however, not to say so, as he might not feel well enough to go. There were many guests at the dinner; we were at the desert, and all were more than commonly animated. I was sitting next to Mr. Baring, when Mr. Webster appeared at the door. If a ghost had come among us it could hardly have startled us more. He looked dreadfully, but he had his usual stately air and bearing, and, pausing a moment as he entered, as was his wont, a chair was placed for him by Mr. Baring, on the other side from the one on which I sat. We both immediately perceived that ether had been administered to him, and his features looked livid, cold and shrunken under its effects. Still he was cheerful. He talked cheerfully with Mr. Baring, and expressed a hope of seeing him at Marshfield before he left the country. He remained only a few moments. While he was with us all was sad and silent, and when he rose to go all rose with him. I think that every one felt that he had little hope of ever looking again upon his imposing form. It was, in fact, the last time he passed a friend's threshold in Boston.

LAST GUESTS RECEIVED FOR PLEASURE.

On this occasion Mr. Webster also sent for me to come to him at his son's house. I visited him in the latter part of the afternoon, just before he was dressed to go to Mr. Ward's dinner. He was reclining on a sofa, conversing with Dr. Jeffries. When that gentleman left him, he called me affectionately to his side, and said: "I thought of writing to you, and took my pen to do so. Then I thought I could best *say* to you two or three things. You are a man having a future, I have none. There is a subject I wish you to consider. Here are these conventions for nominating candidates for the presidency. Where do they get their authority? See how the choice of the people is absolutely restricted to two individuals. Go back to the Constitution, and see what *that* meant. It is difficult, I know, to say what is the remedy, but the first step toward the removal of an evil is to expose it." I replied that I was well aware that he had already meditated a public speech on this subject, after the election, but that I had refrained from speaking or writing to him in regard to it out of delicacy. He said there need be no delicacy about it. He then changed the subject, and spoke of the visit which he wished Mr. Ticknor and myself to make to him in the course of a few days. Although I did not then suppose Mr. Webster to be suffering under a mortal disease, I had never before heard him speak of himself as he now spoke. It was evident that he had begun to consider that he might never again address a public assembly. The visit to Marshfield by Mr. Ticknor, his daughter, and myself was made on the 23d. As both of them have preserved an account of it, I quote their descriptions in preference to my own, beginning with that of the lady:

We reached Kingston before 10, and, finding Mr. Webster's carriage waiting for us, we took possession of it and arrived at Marshfield soon after 11. Mrs. Webster received us in the first of a suite of three drawing-rooms, and led us through these to the library, where we found a cheerful fire, and where she chatted with us for ten minutes before going to call Mr. Webster. She returned, and he soon followed her, moving slowly and gravely, as was his habit, but looking unusually ill. He sat down in his large easy-chair by the fire, and the gentlemen, joined by Mr. Abbott, stood beside him. He talked slow, and, occupied as I was with Mrs. W. and Miss Fletcher, I heard very little then, or at any time, except at the table, of what he said. I went to my room for a while, and, on coming down again, found him placed just as when I left the room. In an interval of the conversation in our ladies' quarter, we heard Mr. Webster say: "Now, I will tell you what Boston is," and we paused a little. He had apparently been talking of an unpopular act committed by a Democrat in the office of Attorney-General, and went on to say that, by the intrigues of some politicians, the office was abolished in order to get rid of the incumbent. "Mr —— was very old, and his wife was very old. They depended wholly on his salary, and it was a cruel thing to them to be deprived of it in their old age. They lived in a small house in Roxbury, and lived very frugally, but, winter was coming on, they had no means to buy wood, and it was evident that they must suffer during the winter. One day, about this time, some gentlemen were dining at Mr. Paige's. These were the Messrs. Appleton, Sam and Nathan, and others like them, of the merchants of Boston. The talk fell upon Mr. ——, and his being removed from office. Not one of them was of the same party in politics with him, but it was said that he and his wife were very old, and that they were poor; that they had not even money enough to buy wood for the winter, and that they were likely to suffer. And one of the gentlemen said, as they sat talking over the wine after dinner, that something ought to be done, about it; that these poor, old people must not be left to suffer. And another gentleman said he would give one hundred dollars to help them; and then another and another said the same. Presently Mr. Paige got up from the table, and went to a secretary, took out pen, ink and a check-book, and put them on the dinner table, and said: 'There is no time better to do such things than while we are talking about it.' Everybody agreed to this, and in a few minutes they had put down their names for the amount of one thousand dollars to help Mr. ——. And I say that's what Boston is." Presently, after this, we went to lunch, but Mr. Webster declined going in, not feeling well enough. "But," he said, "I must keep one of you here to talk with me." So papa stayed behind. After lunch I was taken over the house, and only saw Mr. Webster as he passed out to go to drive with Mr. G. T. Curtis. He wore a rough, blue overcoat and a white California hat; and, in spite of the traces of illness in his face, his magnificent form looked more picturesque than I ever saw it. They went in an open vehicle, Mr. Webster driving, and Porter Wright accompanying them on horseback. I did not see him again until dinner time, when he took me in to dinner and placed me on his right hand. On each side of the silver *epergne*, in the center of the table, were two glass vases, each containing a plant of celery, so tall that its topmost leaves nearly touched the ceiling. Papa exclaimed at this growth, and Mr. Webster seemed both pleased and amused at the compliment, and said his gardener was very ambitious and successful. "Last year," said he, "Fletcher's gardener took some of my fruits and vegetables and sent them to the exhibition, and got prizes for them, which were regularly announced in the papers as belonging to Fletcher Webster, Esq. My man was very angry about it. So, this year, my man asked leave to carry something to the Horticultural Exhibition, and he came home to-day with nine dollars' worth of prizes.' Mr. Webster's diet was very strict and low at this time; and a bowl of gruel was brought him by his favorite black servant, William Johnson, which, with a glass of brandy-and-water, was all he took. He was more ill than usual, and did not talk a great deal; but he led the conversation to literary and historical subjects, and from time to time threw in a word on some English statesman or poet and quoted lines of poetry. While we sat at dessert Mrs. Webster said to him that his friends Mr. and Mrs. Haven and their daughter had arrived, and with prompt hospitality he rose instantly to go and receive them; but, on Mrs. W. telling him that they had already gone to their rooms, he contented himself with sending them a kind message, and soon proposed that we should adjourn to the library. On account of the late arrival of these guests there was tea in the dining-room that night, with a luxurious array of nice things. That evening he seemed to feel less ill, and as I sat in the music-room with the young ladies, while he played whist with papa and Mr. and Mrs. Haven in the library, we two or three times heard him saying or singing little snatches of something comic. The next morning, when I went down, the sunshine on the lawn attracted me and I lingered at the open door. While I stood there Mr. Webster came down the stairs, dressed, as he always was, in his blue coat and black pantaloons. I never saw him dressed otherwise except last spring, after his accident, when he had a loose gray sack, of fine cloth, lined with silk of the same color—a little like Napoleon's gray coat. As he came down the stairs, I saw by his step and his complexion that he was better, and, in answer to my question, he said: "Thank you, I feel remarkably well." He went immediately to his barometer, which promised well; and thereupon he sang out, right heartily, an old song about the weather, of which I could not catch the words. Then he came to the door, spoke of the beauty of the sky, with its feathery lines of white clouds, and said: "Fletcher's mother used to say that the east wind at this season almost always brought fine weather." In a moment after this, Mrs. Webster joined us, we found the rest of the party in the library, and soon adjourned to the breakfast-table. The conversation was general and various, and Mr. Webster took much part in it. Papa told a story which amused Mr. Webster, who went on saying: "There was an old lady in New Hampshire with whom we were very intimate many years ago, and to whom we generally paid a visit about once a year. The children called her Aunt Howth. She was a famous housekeeper, and always kept her house in perfect order. But she had a fashion of always apologizing for the disorder of her establishment, and never would allow any one to suppose that she thought things were as neat as they should be. One day, when we arrived there, she received us very hospitably, and immediately began the usual apologies. She was dreadfully sorry that we should find her house in such disorder, and we had this story over three times. At last, Julia, who had been listening all the time, spoke up: 'Well, it doesn't matter much, aunt; it doesn't look very nice, but I wouldn't say any more about it.' 'How dare you say so, you little wretch?' broke out Aunt Howth; 'you never saw a house in such nice order since you were born!'" Mr. Webster had a great art in bringing out the point of his stories unexpectedly. The last turn of this took us all completely by surprise and raised a great laugh. We sat at the breakfast table till the servants had removed everything, and the talk flowed on pleasantly. Mr. Webster stated his plans for the morning's amusements for his guests, among which was a general rendezvous to see the cattle. In talking of the cattle, he mentioned a Hungarian bull, sent him as a present, and kept at Franklin, which last spring injured John Taylor in a terrible manner. And Mr. Webster described the accident. Taylor's son, a boy of twelve or fourteen, was the only person who could control the great animal, and one day, when he was sent away for some reason, the father had undertaken the charge of the bull. "But," as he told Mr. Webster, "he saw I was afraid of him," and, as he led him to water, the bull put one horn through John's thigh and tossed him in the air. The sturdy old man kept hold of the rope, and, as he lay on his back, he drew the bull's head down toward him, until he could reach the ring in his nose, which he twisted, and held him till help came. And Mr. Webster said: "When I was at Franklin, in the summer, John told me all this, and ended by saying: 'Why, Mr. Webster, he is no more fit to be at large than Kossuth is.'" Mr. Webster had some drawings brought to him of this bull and some other animals sent him from Styria. They were handsome and much admired.

One of the plans for the morning was that Miss Fletcher and I should ride; and when, an hour afterward, I hesitated about it, because I had brought no equipments, but must borrow everything, Mrs. W. urged me to keep to the plan saying: "Mr. Webster has sent over himself to Fletcher's for Edward's horse, Duke." So we went on horseback; Mr. Webster took Mr. and Mrs. Haven in the open carriage, and the rest went with Mrs. Webster in the close carriage, all taking different routes with different objects. The rendezvous to see the cattle did not come off, for the weather changed and grew so cold that we ladies crowded round the fire. At dinner that day Mr. Webster was very animated—more so than, I think, or at least quite as much so, as I have even seen him since the death of his children. He took a very active part in the conversation and seemed to enjoy it. I should have said sooner that the conversation never turned on present politics while we were there. It was always on by-gone times or about some points of literature. This refers to what I heard; what passed between the gentlemen I do not know. Mr. Dutton being mentioned, Mr. Webster spoke of him very kindly, and spoke of his possessing a valuable mind. "He has always had a sound, solid burning-log in his brain, if he could only have found the kindling stuff for it. That reminds me," he went on, "of the old story of ——, who tried to stir up his French fire, and first he poked at the back-log, but he found that was of iron; and then he tried the fore-stick, and that was of iron; so he called to the landlord to bring him some nail rods for kindling." Talking of John Adams, he said that his mind was very unequal; that sometimes, for a long period it moved smoothly and almost sluggishly, then suddenly it broke out with surprising power. "Like Concord river," said he, "for a while it seems scarcely to move at all, then it comes to a little precipice, and falls over with a mighty noise." "Concord river," said he, "supplied another illustration once. A lawyer was making a very rambling argument, in which it was very hard to follow him, or discover what he was talking about, when the opposite counsel" (Mr. Parsons, I think) "remarked that the gentleman's reasoning might be very profound, but it was like Concord river, so deep that you could not tell which way it was running." That evening Mr. Webster was tired, and went to bed early, without his customary game of whist. Tea was in the library, and, before it was brought in, when but one lamp was lighted, and Mr. Haven, with only two or three of us ladies were there, Mr. Webster came stalking in, with his great blue overcoat on, followed by William Johnson, with a pail of fresh milk, which he was ordered to set on the writing-table. We gathered round, and Mr. Webster sent William for candles, that we might see to advantage the rich milk from his favorite Alderney. The next morning we had an early breakfast, and left at 8 o'clock, being the last guests who were there purely for pleasure. Those who followed us went for business, or were called to attend his sick-chamber. Mr. Webster was down before most of the party, and I found him talking with the three gentlemen in the library. At breakfast, he said that he should not invite any more guests for the season to Marshfield, as he intended to leave there in about ten days. "And next week," said he, "I shall not be a gentleman. I mean to be a sportsman and a farmer, to go out on the waters for fish, and to go shooting. There will be no gentleman at the head of this house."

FAREWELL TO MR. TICKNOR.

Mr. Ticknor writes:

My daughter and I, on the 23d of September, went by the cars to Kingston. My kinsman, Mr. George Ticknor Curtis was with us. We found Mr. Webster's carriage waiting to take us to Marshfield, and we arrived there about eleven o'clock. Mr. Webster had not left his room, but he soon appeared in the library; he looked better than when he was in Boston, and was dressed with great care. As soon as the first words of greeting were spoken, he said he wanted to tell me about the estate. He began its history before the period of the Revolution—gave me an account of the Thomas family, who had held it—to the time when he bought it of them. He expressed his attachment to it, as he had often done before; but added that he did not know whether he should have liked it so much if he had not been so fond of the Thomases, and if the people in the neighborhood had not been so true-hearted and faithful a race of men. He said he had been very happy there, and that the sea air and the sort of fisherman's and farmer's life he led there had always suited him; he thought it was useful to him even in the winter. He asked me to go out with Mr. Abbott, his secretary, because he was not strong enough to go himself, telling Mr. Abbott where to carry me, and charging him to show me certain of the creatures, and a particular turnip field, which, he said, was in an absolute state of perfection. We made a long walk of it. I saw the creatures, who seemed very fine and very contented, and the field, where the turnips were prodigiously large, but little of the land was rich by nature, and the whole large estate showed plainly that a great deal of money had been expended in forcing an unnatural culture—at least it seemed so to me, though I felt that I was no fit judge in such matters. The dinner was served in the style of a handsome country establishment; two Miss Fletchers, connections of the first Mrs. Webster, Mr. Abbott, and ourselves, formed the company. William, the negro, whom he had sometime before bought and emancipated, seemed to claim the exclusive right to serve Mr. Webster, but he hardly ate or drank anything; a bowl of something like gruel was brought to him; he was very agreeable, but I think it was some effort to him to be so. While we were at dinner Mr., Mrs., and Miss Franklin Haven arrived, but we did not see them till we were at tea. After dinner he gave me the protocol and papers on the fishery question, and explained to me how he had intended to complete the unfinished argument. It struck me that it was logical and strong, but I forget its precise form. He said, as he gave them to me, that he wished I would read them carefully, and added: "President Fillmore thinks the protocol is as able as anything I have done of late." I understood the intimation; it was a misgiving as to the full strength of his powers. The protocol was not of sufficient consequence, it struck me, to settle that doubt; but the beginning of the general argument, with the explanation of the manner in which he meant to carry it on, left no hesitation in my mind, and, when I returned the papers, I told him so. What I said (I do not remember the words I used) was evidently not unwelcome to him. In the evening he played a rubber of whist, which he had not for some time been able to do, and I observed that he did not play as well as usual. According to his habit, he went to bed early. During the whole evening he was very natural, lively, and gay; sometimes, while playing whist, he made jokes, and broke out with snatches of old songs. The next morning he was in the library before I was, though I think he was not well enough to rise as early as usual. We sat long at the breakfast table. He arranged plans that would occupy each of us for the morning; talked about his farming, and showed us drawings of several of his finest creatures. Mrs. Webster took me in her carriage a long distance to find some remarkable fossils, which Sir C. Lyell had heard of, and concerning which I had promised him to make inquiry. We went to several farmers' and fishermen's houses, where I was most kindly received on Mr. Webster's account, and brought away plentiful specimens. It was evident that the Webster family were a peculiar and favorite people with the persons I saw; the anxiety about Mr. Webster's health was very great and sincere. On our way back we were to meet him at a rendezvous, to see his favorite creatures; he was there before us, and waited for us. The weather was not favorable. Our examination of the cattle was very short, and I had not knowledge enough to appreciate their fine points. He showed some disappointment, for, if the weather had been good, he would have lingered there; but, being in an open carriage, it was unsafe for him in so chilling a temperature. I should have said that he himself drove Mr. Haven in an open carriage. When we reached the house Mr. Webster took me to his private sitting-room, where a portrait of his daughter Julia hung over the fire-place. He talked of her and the interest she had taken in the place, the designs she had made for the library, and the strong desire she had expressed, in England, to be again in Marshfield. He was much moved; he gave me the newspapers to read, and turned to the table to write. Mr. Abbot told me that, at that time, he read no newspapers; the political campaign, which ended in the election of President Pierce, was then at the height of its violence, and no conversation then approached the subject occurred while I was at Marshfield. At dinner Mr. Webster was as abstemious as he had been the day before, but the whole wealth of Marshfield was on the table. The fish, of which the "chowder" was made, had been picked from a large freight caught that morning; and the mutton had been raised and killed upon the place. Neither could be found better anywhere, and he was proud of both. He was in excellent spirits, and told some of his best stories in his happiest manner. On yielding once, very gracefully, to Mrs. Webster, in some arrangement she wished to make for her guests, he said he was reminded of a Mr. Huntington, of Connecticut, in the days of Connecticut's simple ways and steady habits. He was chosen Lieutenant Governor of the State, and a committee of the Legislature was sent from Hartford to announce it to him. He was in the field, and they waited in his best room while he was summoned, and put on his Sunday clothes. The chairman of the committee very solemnly announced the honor which had been conferred upon him, to which Mr. Huntington, with equal solemnity, replied that he accepted it with great distrust of himself, but not without hope that he might be able to fulfill, in some good degree, the duties it imposed upon him, as he had held a similar office for nearly forty years in his own family. In the evening he was not so well and went to his private room for a short time, but, when with us, he made an effort, and was bright and pleasant. He told me that he lay awake at night a good deal, and that he took great interest in watching the stars and marking the hours by their progress. He showed me a boat upon the pond, close to the house, which had a small flag of the Union floating from the top of a pole which stood in the place of a mast. He called it his "Home Squadron," and said that he loved to distinguish those bright and beautiful stripes in the first dawn of the morning. The next morning he was up early, and seemed uncommonly well. We had a very luxurious breakfast; the fish, especially, was prepared in various ways, as he had himself directed, but he ate little except some porridge, or something of that sort. After breakfast he took me aside and said he thought before long he should be able to come to Boston, adding that he felt better, but that he didn't care to have people think that he was well, for he didn't mean to work as hard as he had done. "I mean to take things easy," he said. I told him I thought he was better than when I arrived at Marshfield two days before, but that I hoped he would not presume upon his strength. He answered that he should not, and then spoke of what was to be done in Washington before the next meeting of Congress in a way that proved he did not doubt he should be there to do it. The carriage was then announced that was to take us to the railroad. He accompanied us, and saw us safely into it, and as we drove off he waved his hand to us, standing in his doorway as erect, imposing and majestic a figure as he had been in his better days. I had no misgivings that it was the last time I should see him. This was on the 25th of September.

GRADUAL DECLINE.

How the days wore on at Marshfield, after we left, there are means of knowing from Mr. Webster's own letters—for he continued to write to the President from the 28th of September to the 18th of October—and also from the letters of Mr. Abbott:

TO PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

(*Private and Confidential.*)

MARSHFIELD, October 8, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: The physicians assembled here on the 6th instant, and explored and scrutinized me from top to toe, as if I had been the subject of a *post-mortem examination*. The result of their opinion was, that the inflammation of the stomach and bowels was gradually giving way to the exhibition of medicines, and the effect of diet and regimen. But they do not encourage me to hope for any rapid progress to recovery. They recommend a change in diet, and the use of plain, nutricious food, so far as I have appetite for it, but there is difficulty in obtaining this appetite. It is a great while since I have been hungry. The case is somewhat complicated. Last year at the breaking up of my catarrh, I experienced occasional pains in my feet, which gave me a twinge not known to my forefathers. All these went off, however, at that time, with the catarrh itself. They have returned in some measure this year, and give occasional trouble to the feet, by short paroxysms of pain, and by producing, not unfrequently, a considerable degree of swelling. In the actual state of things, I get little exercise, except walking. Indeed, I believe I've been off the farm but once since I came here, and that was when I made a forced march to Boston, for consultation. The doctors insist on steady quiet and repose, but say, nevertheless, that it is not injurious to dictate three or four hours every morning to a clerk upon subjects not very anxious or absorbing. What they insist on mainly, is that I shall not show myself to mere callers and inquirers, each with a whole budget of questions, and to this I strictly conform. Yours, always truly,

DAN'L WEBSTER.

MR. ABBOTT TO A FRIEND IN WASHINGTON.

MARSHFIELD, Sunday Even'g, Oct. 10, '52.

MY DEAR ——: * * * In the midst of his own physical sufferings Mr. Webster never ceases to think of others. He forgets not to send to a friend in Boston a fresh-caught fish, to another a teal shot in the little lake near his house, or a pair of ducks brought down by the unerring aim of his faithful boat-keeper; to a lady friend in Washington he sends some of the magnificent fruit with which his trees are loaded, and to another in Boston a noble saddle of mutton from his own flock. A few hours since, he sent for me, and dictated a beautiful and touching letter, intended to reconcile two of his friends for whom he felt much esteem, but whose feelings toward each other had become embittered by an unfortunate lawsuit in which they were involved. After it was prepared, John Taylor was called, to whom he entrusted the care of the whole matter, and asked if it could be improved. John Taylor told him that it was such a one as no other man could have written. This reminds me that Mr. Choate once said, when a friend placed in his hands a letter of Mr. Webster for publication, with a request from him to look over and correct it, "that he should as soon think of correcting the Psalms of David." And Mr. Everett once remarked, in reference to a proposed correction of one of the most beautiful passages in the oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker-Hill Monument, "that he should as soon think of wiping the apple of his eye with a crash towel." At his request, his son raised him up in the bed that he might affix his name to the letter and envelope, which I placed before him, while John Taylor held the candle. Not liking the cramped manner in which he had written his name on the envelope, he asked John "if it did not look squat?" John told him it did, and he asked for another, and wrote his name in a fair hand. He said it reminded him of a story of Judge Smith, of Exeter, who, when Governor of New Hampshire, and reviewing a regiment of militia, complimented the chaplain on the excellence of his prayer on the occasion. "It would have been much better," said the clergyman, "if I had not been squat for time." At this sally, of course we all laughed heartily. Mr. Webster has not sat up to-day. It has been throughout gloomy, foggy or rainy, and so he has kept his bed, which, by-the-way, his physicians recommend. * * *

Yours affectionately, G. J. ABBOTT.

MR. WEBSTER'S BELIEF IN CHRISTIANITY.

On the same Sunday evening on which this letter was written (October 10), Mr. Abbott was sitting with Mr. Webster alone. Mr. Webster desired him to read aloud the ninth chapter of St. Mark's Gospel, where the man who brought his child to Jesus to be cured, was told "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth; and straightway the father of the child cried out with tears, Lord, I believe, help Thou mine unbelief." He then requested Mr. Abbott to turn to the tenth chapter of St. John, where it said, "And many believed on Him there." He then dictated an inscription, which he said was to be placed on his monument. A fews days later, on the 15th, he revised and corrected it with his own hand, and then wrote out a fair copy of it and signed it. It is in these words:

"Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief."

Philosophical argument, especially that drawn from the vastness of the universe in comparison with the apparent insignificance of this globe, has sometimes shaken my reason for the faith that is in me; but my heart has assured and reassured me that the Gospel of Jesus Christ must be a divine reality. The sermon on the Mount cannot be a merely human production. This belief enters into the very depth of my conscience. The whole history of man proves it.

DAN'L WEBSTER.

When he first dictated this inscription, he said to Mr. Abbott: "If I get well, and write a book on Christianity, about which we have talked, we can attend more fully to this matter. But, if I should be taken away suddenly, I do not wish to leave any duty of this kind unperformed. I want to leave somewhere a declaration of my belief in Christianity. I do not wish to go into any doctrinal distinctions in regard to the person of Jesus, but I wish to express my belief in His divine mission." All his nights at this period began to be very sleepless, the thought occurred to him to illuminate the flag on the little boat beneath his window, already mentioned by Mr. Ticknor, that he might distinguish the stars and stripes. The story was told by Hatch, and from him it may be best repeated:

One day, about three weeks before he died, he called me and told me I must keep a secret. Well, I told him I couldn't keep it until I knew it. He had a boat that he called the Home Squadron, though its name was Cruiser; and it was kept on the pond behind the house, just where he could see it as he lay in his bed. It hadn't any sail, but it had a pole for a flag, and he had a small United States flag nailed to the top of the pole; so he told me that I must go and get a nice ship lantern and trim it, and the next evening, at 6 o'clock, I was to put it on his Home Squadron, and no one was to know of it till it was there, and when it was ready I was to come and tell him. So I did as he told me, and, when it was all ready, I went in and said, "Mr. Webster, there's a flock of geese on the pond." He understood me in a minute, and said to Mrs. Webster, "My dear, Hatch says there's a flock of geese on the pond; come and see them." "Seems to me you are very childish," said she; but she went to the window and cried out, "Why, my dear, your boat's all on fire!" "That's the flock of geese" said he. And I was to trim the lantern and put it up at 6 o'clock and take it down at 6 in the morning as long as he lived. He said it comforted him to look out and see it there, and see the flag, too.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

[*Private and Confidential.*]

MARSHFIELD, October 15, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kind letter. Your letters are always kind. I have been in great danger. I am attended, nearly every day, by two physicians, and yet, strange as it may seem, when I have got through the night, I can sit an hour at the table, and write a letter, and sign others. I don't foresee the result. I am in the hands of God, and may He preserve and bless you and yours evermore!

DAN'L WEBSTER.

MR. WEBSTER'S SUFFERING.

MARSHFIELD, SATURDAY EVENING, }
October 16, 1852. }

MY DEAR ——: * * I am watching, as you know, at the side of Mr. Webster. Sometimes the terrible thought comes to me, when he seems as he did this evening, that a very few hours even may terminate the scene; at others, he looks so bright and cheerful, and talks so encouragingly of the future, and of the pursuits and occupations that must require months and years for their completion, that for a moment I forget that I am in a sick chamber, and enter into and partake of his bright hopes and expectations. When you hear any one make such unjust remarks as those to which you allude, in respect to the course which Mr. Webster has thought proper to pursue in the pending contest, you may say that he takes but little interest in what is going on in the political world; he encourages no movement of any kind; he discourages none; he has withdrawn entirely from all party action; his thoughts are occupied with higher considerations, and with subjects of eternal moment. In these quiet groves the bustle of politics and the harsh sound of electioneering contests are neither felt nor heard. Mr. Webster is endeavoring, under the aid of skillful and experienced physicians, to combat his annual catarrh and its attendant disease, and to regain his wasted strength; entire rest, both of body and mind, is not only absolutely necessary for his restoration, but constitutes almost our only hope of his recovery. He could no more speak in Faneuil Hall, as those who call themselves his political friends desire, even if his judgment approved the cause, or even walk to his office in the garden, where, as he said, he does his hard work, than he could raise the sick to health. In such a state as he is can it be expected that his true friends should trouble him about passing events, in which he takes but little interest? Our anxious concern is for his present comfort. To you, I may say we are all suffering intensely; we try to hope for the best, but I fear, alas! it is hope, not expectation. It is almost as if we should imagine that the great river of life, when near its termination, should turn again to its source, or that the descending sun in the heavens should stop in its course. * * * Yours, always truly,

G. J. ABBOTT.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

MARSHFIELD, October 17, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: It has been so kind in Mr. Conrad to trouble himself with the concerns of my department in my absence that I should be glad to show him some mark of grateful respect. It is a feather in the life of a public man to sign a treaty, and I should be glad that he should have the opportunity of signing one before my return. If you have concluded to submit the copyright treaty to the Senate, I propose to you to suggest to him, as from yourself, but with my hearty concurrence, that he should sign it. I do not think of any other treaty we have now on hand.

Yours, always truly,

DAN'L WEBSTER.

MR. WEBSTER'S LAST LETTER.

MONDAY MORNING, October 18, 1852.

TO THE PRESIDENT—My dear Sir: By the blessing of Providence, I have had another comparatively good night, the afternoon attack coming later, and not lasting so long, and then an excellent sleep. At this hour (ten o'clock) I feel easy and strong, and as if I could go into the Senate and make a speech! At one, I shall sink away; be obliged to go to bed at three, and go through the evening spasms. What all this is to come to, God only knows! My dear sir, I should love to pass the last moments of your administration with you, and around your council-board. But let not this embarrass you. Consider my resignation as always before you, to be accepted any moment you please. I hope God, in his mercy, may preserve me, but His will be done! I have everything right about me, and the weather is glorious. I do not read the newspapers, but my wife sometimes reads to me the contents of some of them. I fear things do not look very well for our side.

Yours, always truly,

DAN'L WEBSTER.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS WILL.

At the request of Mr. Paige, Mr. Webster's brother-in-law, I went to Marshfield on Monday, the 18th, for the purpose of assisting Mr. Webster in the preparation of his will. On the following morning (Tuesday), I was with him alone, for a long time; no one but Mrs. Webster, or Sarah, his nurse, coming into the chamber, and this only at intervals to attend to anything he might need. When he began to give me directions about his will he said that he had always liked the old fashion of commencing such instruments with religious expressions, and with a recognition of one's dependance upon God. "Follow the old forms," he said, "and do not let me go out of the world without acknowledging my Maker." He then dictated a considerable part of the outline of his will, from which, and from other memoranda that had been written before I arrived, the formal instrument could be prepared. His sentences as I wrote them down—for I desired him as much as possible to give me his own language—were dictated with the utmost precision, clearness, and fullness. When he came to make the provision respecting a literary executorship, he said what I have mentioned in the preface of this work, and he also added, what is not there repeated, that he supposed, at some time, it would be proper that his life should be written, but he did not indicate at what time it should be done, saying that he wished to leave everything to the discretion of his literary executors. But he was greatly embarrassed and troubled about the disposal of the Marshfield property. He wished to leave that estate to his son Fletcher for life, and then to one of Fletcher's sons. Mrs. Webster's trustees, however, under her marriage settlement, had a mortgage upon it for her whole separate fortune; and he had no means of compensating them, from personal estate, for a surrender of her rights, or of making any provision for her future comfort. This alone gave him pain in regard to his worldly affairs; for he believed (although erroneously) that he had property enough, if suitably administered, to satisfy his debts, and still to leave the Green Harbor estate large enough for a home for his son and grandson. He longed to perpetuate it, as far as he could, in his name and blood. But he intended to make a will that should be satisfactory and just to every member of his family capable of understanding it; to have it submitted to Mrs. Webster and to Fletcher before its execution, and to make his own signature to it the expression of their assent as well as of his own purposes. His anxiety, however, about a suitable provision for Mrs. Webster could have but one relief, and how that could come was in his mind and in my own when we began to converse on the subject. He thought and suggested that, if he could have even a verbal assurance that the subscribers to his annuity would continue it to Mrs. Webster after his death, it would be right for him to make such a disposition of Green Harbor that Mrs. Webster's trustees could properly relinquish the estate to the uses of his descendants. "How, then," he asked me, "can we know what I am to do for my dear wife?" I replied that I would go to Boston the next morning, in order to see some of the gentlemen who were subscribers to his annuity, and that I did not doubt his anxiety would be relieved by the next evening. He then said: "I am keeping you here to your own great inconvenience; you must return and stay here, and consider yourself as rendering a professional service, and must be compensated in the usual way." I replied, laughing: "Mr. Webster, I cannot have you for a client: we are of the same guild, you know." "True," he answered, "we are Free Masons enough for that," and then he added: "You are very kind; go—and let William drive you with my best horse, to the early train; but you will have to rise at four o'clock." As this was not a great obstacle, it was arranged that I should leave him in the morning. As he had now conversed as much as was proper for him, I rose, and, gathering up the papers, walked to the bedside to take leave of him. He was lying in an easy posture, without pain or suffering, but with his eyes covered with a napkin, which the watchful Sarah had placed over them because she thought that he could not bear the light, which he would not allow to be excluded from the room. As he held out his hand to me, I said: "Mr. Webster, this New York letter does not require immediate attention, and I beg you not to be troubled about it." "My dear friend," was his answer, "I care no more about politics than the jackdaw that sits on the top of St. Paul's. Go down to the library, and read Cowper's 'Jackdaw.'" He then repeated some of the lines:

"You think, no doubt, he sits and muses
On future broken bones and bruises,
If he should chance to fall.
No; not a single thought like that
Employs his philosophic pate,
Or troubles it at all.

"He sees that this great roundabout,
The world, with all its motley rout,
Church, army, physic, law,
Its customs and its businesses,
Is no concern at all of his;
And says—what says he?—Caw!"

FEAR OF SUDDEN DEATH.

He was more ill during that night than he had been previously. Mrs. Baker afterwards said:

Tuesday night, before he died, I watched with him—he waked up suddenly and said, in a very loud voice, "I'm dead, I'm dead!" Mrs. Webster ran in, and we found that he felt numb—we rubbed him, and he revived—but, after Mrs. Webster had gone again, he called me to him, and said: "Don't you go to sleep, not a wink for a thousand dollars; take the hartshorn, and hold it to my nose every fifteen minutes, whether I'm awake or asleep; rub me with spirits, and keep hold of my right hand." I think he imagined he might die suddenly.

PREPARING FOR DEATH.

But, although he had thus withdrawn from all that world of public affairs in which his activity had been so great and his interest so deep, he did not to the last loosen his hold upon other relations of his earthly existence, or cease to think and act upon the most minute domestic concerns with the same exact attention that he had paid to them when in health. On Friday morning, before he gave me the last instructions for his will, he sent for Porter Wright, directed the farm-work for the day, and gave him money to pay the laborers, and all else due in the neighborhood. And so he went on through that day, with all his great faculties and fancies under the same control that had marked his whole life; seeing, in the intervals when he was free from suffering, all who were in the house, conversing as he always had, but with a gentle and overflowing affection that seemed to grow stronger and stronger as his bodily powers sank beneath the disease which was wearing away his life. He had now become so feeble that he could sit up only for a short time. He was placed in an easy chair, and sat with Dr. Jeffries alone. The good Doctor fell asleep for a moment, and Mr. Webster, who thought he was silent from sadness, said: "Cheer up, Doctor; don't be sad—I shall get along." The doctor answered, "I was not sad, Mr. Webster; the truth is I was in the land o' nod." "Well," said Mr. Webster, "that's all right." In the course of that evening his servant, William, who was supporting him with a pillow, fell asleep. Mr. Webster turned to Dr. Jeffries, who was sitting by his bedside, and said, smiling, "William means to take it out." Later in the night he directed Sarah, who had been up for the two previous nights, to go to bed. She, however, came into the room as late as 12 o'clock, thinking he was asleep. He noticed her and called out, "You everlasting Sarah, why are you not in bed?"

FAILING.

On the morning of Saturday, the 22d, he found himself so much more feeble than he had been, that he proceeded with great deliberation to arrange everything with Dr. Jeffries for the final hour. They had hitherto exchanged no words that distinctly implied the approach of death. Mr. Webster, however, had been watching his own case with singular power of attention, and had been measuring what remained to him of vital force. He had concluded this to be his last day; and, as there was present no other ear but that of his faithful physician to be pained by the expression of his thought, he said, with an even voice and perfect calmness, "Doctor, you have carried me through the night; I think you will get me through to-day. I shall die to-night." Dr. Jeffries, much moved, said, after a pause, "You are right, sir." Mr. Webster then went on: "I wish you, therefore, to send an express to Boston for some younger person to be with you. I shall die to-night. You are exhausted, and must be relieved. Who shall it be?" Dr. Jeffries suggested Dr. J. Mason Warren. Mr. Webster answered, instantly, "Let him be sent for." Dr. Jeffries then left the room to write a note to Dr. Warren, and, on returning, he found that Mr. Webster had given complete directions how the note should be sent, who should be the messenger, what horse should be used, what road taken, and where a fresh horse could be procured; and how the messenger was to do his errand on reaching the city. He seemed to go on as a person who was making preparation for an event that was to happen to some one else; so complete was his control over himself, and his sufficiency for the needs of the occasion, that no one about him felt it to be necessary, in such matters, to do anything but to follow and execute his directions.

SIGNING THE WILL.

At this time I was shut up in the library which Mr. Fletcher Webster had closed for my use, while making the formal draught of the will; Dr. Jeffries came to me, and said that the will must be executed on that day, and that he would ascertain when Mr. Webster might wish to see me. The bad symptoms increased as the day passed on, but still the mind maintained its supreme serenity. At about 4 o'clock my task was finished, and the will was read by his son. It was then taken to Mrs. Webster, who retired to her own chamber, adjoining Mr. Webster's, where it was read to her by Mr. Paige. Dr. Jeffries soon afterward came to me, and said that Mr. Webster, for the past two hours, had seemed to be gathering his strength for some final act, and he advised that the will should be executed as soon as possible. It was evening when Mr. Webster sent for me. When I reached his room, it seemed doubtful whether he could, for some time, attend to what he wished to do. In a little while, however, he inquired whether the will was ready for his signature, and, when informed that it was, he desired that Mrs. Webster might be sent for. He was then in a sitting posture, supported in his bed by pillows. By this time nearly the whole household was assembled in his room. He asked if Mrs. Webster and his son had seen the will, and if they approved it; both assured him that they fully assented to it. Then he said: "Let me sign it now." I placed it before him, and he affixed his signature to it, strongly and clearly written; and, as he returned the pen to me, he said, looking at me with a peculiar smile, "Thank God for strength to do a sensible act;" and then immediately, and with great solemnity, raising both his hands, he added: "Oh, God! I thank Thee for all Thy mercies."

LAST WORDS ON RELIGION.

He then looked inquiringly around the room, as if to see that all were there whom he wished to address. As he was manifestly about to say something that ought to be preserved, I sat down at a table, in front of which some of the ladies were standing, and on which there happened to be ink and paper (the pen was still in my hand), and wrote down the words just as they fell from his lips. He spoke in a strong, full voice, that might have been heard over half the house, and with his usual modulation and emphasis; but very slowly, and with an occasional pause. He said:

My general wish on earth has been to do my Maker's will. I thank Him now for all the mercies that surround me. I thank Him for the means He has given me of doing some little good; for my children, those beloved objects; for my nature and associations. I thank Him that I am to die, if I am, under so many circumstances of love and affection. I thank Him for all His care. No man, who is not a brute, can say that he is not afraid of death. No man can come back from that bourne; no man can comprehend the will or the works of God. That there is a God, all must acknowledge. I see Him in all these wondrous works. Himself, how wondrous! The great mystery is Jesus Christ—the Gospel. What would be the condition of any of us if we had not the hope of immortality? What ground is there to rest upon but the Gospel? There were scattered hopes of the immortality of the soul, running down, especially among the Jews. The Jews believed in a spiritual origin of creation. The Romans never reached it; the Greeks never reached it. It is a tradition if that communication was made to the Jews by God himself, through Moses and the fathers. But there is, even to the Jews, no direct assurance of an immortality in heaven. There is now and then a scattered intimation, as in Job, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" but a proper consideration of that does not refer it to Jesus Christ at all. But there were intimations—crepuscular—twilight. But, but, but, thank God, the Gospel of Jesus Christ brought life and immortality to light—rescued it—brought it to light. There is an admirable discourse on that subject by Dr. Barrow, preacher to the Inner Temple. I think it is his sixth sermon. Well, I don't feel as if I am to fall off, I may.

He now paused for a short time; a drowsiness appeared to come over him, and his eyes were closed. In a moment or two he opened them, and looking eagerly around he asked: "Have I—wife, son, doctor, friends, are you all here?—have I, on this occasion said anything unworthy of Daniel Webster?" "No, no, dear sir," was the response from all. He then began the words of the Lord's Prayer; but, after the first sentence, feeling faint, he cried out earnestly, "Hold me up, I do not wish to pray with a fainting voice." He was instantly raised a little by a movement of the pillows, and then repeated the whole of the prayer in clear and distinct tones, ending his devotion with these words:

And now, unto God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, be praise forever and forever! Peace on earth, and good will to men—that is the happiness, the essence—good-will toward men.

TAKING LEAVE OF THE FAMILY.

While he had been uttering the little discourse which has now been given, several of the colored servants had gathered at the door of the chamber, to hear the last words of a master who had emancipated more than one of them from slavery, and all of whom loved him with their whole hearts. He did not see them, but he now asked for them:

Where's Monica and the rest of them? Let me see their faces. Come in here, ye faithful.

Then addressing those who stood by the bedside, he said:

"Remember all, that I remember my three nieces—my brother's two children, my sister's daughter, Mrs. Emily Webster."

At this moment, Mrs. Webster, in a flood of tears, threw her arms around his neck. He soothed her emotion with a tender firmness, saying: "My dear wife, when you and I were married at the Bowling Green, we knew that we must one day part;" and, having in some degree calmed her agitation, he desired her to go again to her own room, telling her that he would send for her when it should be necessary to take final leave. He was then assisted to lie down, and, an opiate having been administered, he obtained some sleep. Dr. J. Mason Warren had now arrived, and came to the bedside as soon as Mr. Webster was again awake. Mr. Webster turned to him, held out his hand, and answered the questions which he asked, which were few, from the fear of disturbing him. It was now about 8 o'clock. Dr. Warren observes, in a written account of the case:

Judging simply from the symptoms, I should in any other case have said that life could not have been prolonged half an hour. His great tenacity to life, and the very gradual modes in which the vital organs gave way, were remarkable; such as I do not remember to have witnessed in any other case. * * * In about half an hour after I entered the room, and after a short interval of rest, he suddenly reached out his hand and begged me to lift him up in bed, which, with assistance, was at once done; when, without any great effort, a large mass of blood was ejected from his stomach. He almost at once exclaimed after this: "I feel as if I were going to sink right away; am I dying?" We assured him that he was only faint; and, having placed him back on his pillow, administered a little stimulus, which soon restored the circulation.

After this he desired that his friends, who had left him with the physicians and the attendants that he might, if possible, again sleep, should come to him one by one for the last words of leave-taking that he wished to say to each; and, one by one, all went successively to receive from him words of affection and consolation, uttered with his accustomed equanimity and with singular appropriateness to each case. This being done, he addressed himself, with all the strength of his great faculties, to the effort of obtaining a clear perception of the moment when he should be entering the confines of another world. He seemed to have an intense desire for a consciousness of the act of dying. "From this time," says Dr. Warren, "he fell into a kind of doze, arousing occasionally in a state of great exertion, demanding something to relieve him, saying 'Give me *life!* give me *life!*'—evidently feeling as if he might fall into a state in which he should be unable to realize the passage from life to death. He also asked me once or twice 'Am I alive or am I dead?' and proposed other questions to the same effect." On one of these occasions Dr. Jeffries repeated to him the text of Scripture, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." "Yes," he said, "thy rod—thy staff—but the fact, the fact I want;" for he was not certain whether the words that had been repeated to him were intended as an intimation that he was already in the dark valley. On another occasion, he asked whether it were likely that the vomiting, from which he had suffered, would return before death; and when told that it was improbable, he asked, "Then what shall you do?" On being told that he would be supported by stimulants, and made as easy as possible by opiates, he inquired if the stimulant should not be given then? He was answered that it would not be given immediately, and he replied, "When you give it to me I shall know that I may drop off at once." Satisfied that he would thus have a final warning of the approach of death, he said, "I will then put myself in a position to obtain a little repose;" and the repose came.

DEATH.

The whole household were now again in the room, calmly awaiting the moment when he would be released from pain. All were quiet and composed, save poor old Monica. She, in the ignorance and affection of her nature, for some time moved about incessantly in much agitation, going frequently to the bedside, looking at her master, holding up her hands, muttering bits of prayers to herself, and taking little notice of the people about her. Once or twice, however, she addressed herself to Dr. Warren and demanded, "Isn't he going to die?" or, "Why don't he die?" or, "You don't think he'll live to morning?" apparently laboring under the idea that the doctor had an agency in prolonging his sufferings. It was past midnight, when, awaking from one of the slumbers that he had at intervals, he seemed not to know whether he had not already passed from his earthly existence. He made a strong effort to ascertain what the consciousness that he could still perceive actually was, and then uttered those well-known words, "I still live!" as if he had satisfied himself of the fact that he was striving to know. They were his last coherent utterance. A good deal later, he said something in which the word "poetry" was distinctly heard. His son immediately repeated to him one of the stanzas of Gray's "Elegy." He heard it, and smiled. After this respiration became more difficult, and at length it went on with perceptible intervals. All was now hushed within the chamber; and to us who stood, waiting, there were but three sounds in nature; the sighing of the autumn wind in the trees, the slow ticking of the clock in the hall below, and the deep breathing of our dying friend. Moments that seemed hours flowed on. Still the measured beat of time fell painfully distinct upon our ears; still the gentle moaning of the wind mingled with the only sound that arose within the room; for there were no sobs of women, no movements of men. So grand, and yet so calm and simple, had been his approach to the moment when we must know that he was with us no more, that he had lifted us into a composure, which, but for his great example, we could not have felt. At twenty-three minutes before three o'clock his breathing ceased; the features settled into a superb repose; and Dr. Jeffries, who still held the pulse, after waiting for a few seconds, gently laid down the arm, and, amid a breathless silence, pronounced the single word "Dead." The eyes were then closed, the remains were removed from the position in which death came, and all but those who had been appointed to wait and watch slowly and mournfully walked away. Thus there passed out of this world the great soul of Daniel Webster.

Mr. Webster is known to have said: "One may live as a conqueror, a king, or a magistrate; but he must die as a man. The bed of death brings every human being to his pure individuality; to the intense contemplation of that deepest and most solemn of all relations, the relation between the creature and his Creator. Here it is that fame and renown cannot assist us; that even friends, affection, and human love and devotedness cannot aid us."

THE FUNERAL.

The simplicity and true grandeur of Mr. Webster's character were alike evinced in the wishes which he expressed concerning his funeral. "I wish to be buried," he said in his will, "without the least show or ostentation, but in a manner respectful to my neighbors, whose kindness has contributed so much to the happiness of me and mine, and for whose prosperity I offer sincere prayers to God." These were the words of one who, if he had not lived as a conquerer, had lived as a king of men, in all that realm of intellectual power which governs the concerns of nations. They were the words of one who could not appear anywhere among men without drawing to himself a homage and an interest which marked, in an extraordinary degree, his personal supremacy. With a fame that filled his whole country, and was acknowledged throughout the world, after a life of public civil service whose importance was felt wherever his country was known, he wished only for such funeral honors as, in the decent customs of a rural neighborhood, might accord with the feelings of the simple and faithful people among whom he was to die. Yet it would have been ordered otherwise, if he had not so expressed his wishes. The President of the United States sent an agent of the State Department specially to propose a public funeral and to take charge of it in the name and with the resources of the Government. The public feeling throughout the whole country united with the desire of its Chief Magistrate. But all men felt, when Mr. Webster's wishes became known, that the funeral honors most fitting to be paid to him would be such as he himself had desired. Accordingly, at noon on Friday, the 29th day of October, 1852, the gates of his late residence were thrown wide, that all who wished might come to look for the last time upon that majestic form. The coffin was placed on the lawn in front of the mansion-house, and a rich autumn sun poured down upon it the full light of day. A concourse of more than ten thousand filled the grounds and passed slowly around the bier, each one pausing for an instant to take the last look of that gracious figure, which was arrayed for burial in the same well-known dress that he had always worn. The great multitude present represented or comprehended all classes, all ages, all stations, the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated, from far and near. But in that crowd there came one unknown man, in a plain and rustic garb, who truly and fitly, because in homliest words, interpreted the thoughts that silently oppressed them all when, looking down upon the face of the dead, he said, as if for the dead alone, "Daniel Webster, the world without you will seem lonesome." Within the house, crowded in every part, a religious service was conducted, according to the primitive manner of New England, in presence of the relatives and immediate friends. The coffin was then borne on the shoulders of six of the neighboring farmers, who had asked the privilege of carrying to his last home him whom they had so loved and honored. The son and grandsons of the deceased, the other male connections and intimate friends and the much-trusted servants walked as chief mourners. The vast multitude reverently and slowly followed through the grounds and down the long avenue, ascending at last to the ancient burying-place of the fathers of Marshfield. There the bier was rested upon the earth; a prayer was offered by the officiating clergyman, and then all of this great man that could die was laid in the place which he had chosen, with the ashes of his loved ones, who had gone before him.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Insurance Discussion—Weapons—The Cincinnati Railroad—Newport and Chattanooga—The Ashland District.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM No. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL, }
FRANKFORT, Feb. 9. }

Both houses were engaged this morning to a later hour than usual in legislative work of one sort and another, and, as the reports will show, part of the time was occupied in the consideration of measures of some importance.

INSOLVENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Quite a protracted discussion came off in the Senate over a bill proposing to take away exclusive jurisdiction from the Louisville Chancery Court in the affairs of the Kentucky, Globe and Hope Insurance Companies. The measure was postponed for future consideration to the 18th instant. The argument of Gov. William Johnson, that such business, like claims against deceased insolvents, should naturally come up for settlement where the parties resided, struck me as the correct one.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

An interesting debate, a report of which will appear to-morrow, took place this morning in the House of Representatives, on a bill reported to prevent the wearing of concealed deadly weapons. The measure, on bei[illegible]mitted to a vote, was rejected; after [illegible] motion to reconsider was made and [illegible]tered. It is clearly the duty of the [illegible] to do something for the supp[illegible] this crying evil.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD SCHEME.

At a meeting of the House Committee o[illegible] Railroads yesterday evening, it was decided to report the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill without an expression of opinion on the part of the committee, and accordingly such report was made this morning by Col. McCreary, of Madison. A number of amendments were also submitted. The bill with the several amendments was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Tuesday next. It is perhaps just as well that this matter should be thus placed before the Legislature for disposal. The minds of members, as well as those of the great majority of the people of Kentucky, are fully made up in regard to the propriety of rejecting this application for seignorial power over Kentucky soil and Kentucky capital, by an ambitious corporation of the Ohio metropolis. It is well that the matter should be speedily disposed of at once and forever. Last evening and this morning quite a number of lobbyists for the charter arrived.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

I hear that the Cincinnati Southern railroad men, in their extremity, have concluded that it is their policy to permit the bill to be emasculated by amendments to almost any extent, if, by so doing, they can secure its passage. What they desire at present is a footing, and their reliance will be upon future legislation for the rest. Kentucky legislators are not likely to lose sight of the fact that the whole scheme is fundamentally and radically wrong, and diametrically opposed to the interests of the State, and they will condemn it accordingly.

A RIGHTEOUS CINCINNATIAN.

Even the condemned city of t[illegible] plains, we are told by holy writ, was not [illegible] one righteous man, and so it is with Cincinnati. A certain influential citizen of that place reached Frankfort lately for the purpose of assisting to engineer the Southern railroad bill through the Legislature. After his arrival his attention was called for the first time by a friend to certain of its odious provisions, when he at once ingenuously declared that he would lend himself to no such cause, and took the first train on his return home that came along. It is but proper to add that this gentleman, though now a wealthy and prominent citizen of Cincinnati, is by birth a Kentuckian.

THE NEWPORT, LEXINGTON AND CHATTANOOGA CHARTER.

Col. Hallam and others are here advocating the passage of the Newport, Lexington and Chattanooga charter. A bill granting this charter was introduced into the last Legislature, before the Ferguson bill was laid before the Ohio General Assembly, and failed to be enrolled at the close of the session, after having passed both Houses. It is an ordinary Kentucky charter, and its friends seem to have every confidence that the road will be built. When the bill proposing to grant this charter was presented, it caused a decided sensation among the Cincinnati Southern railroad men. Mr. Bishop, of Cincinnati, one of the *dii majores* of the measure, at once threatened adverse proceedings on the part of the Legislature of Ohio against the Pennsylvania Central, as instigator and imputed proprietor. Mr. Ferguson hinted mysteriously that Ohio or Congress would legislate to prevent the completion of the Newport bridge, now in process of construction.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Saturday, declared unrelenting war against the Pennsylvania Central and its connections and contracts at Cincinnati. The Commercial, of the next day, takes up the cudgel against the Gazette; and the Gazette came back on Monday, followed by a rejoinder of the Commercial on the morning following.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad advocates have so assaulted the movers of this measure that they have made opponents where they had friends, and have given a striking instance of that sort of intolerance which they so unjustly and injuriously charge upon Louisville.

THE ASHLAND DISTRICT.

Congress isn't the place it used to be, and yet there are some very good men willing to go to Congress—especially in this our Commonwealth of Kentucky. There is a world of difference between the national legislators of to-day and those of the past, as there is also an infinity of distance between the Congressional legislation of the present time and that of the days preceding the war. He who visits the National Capitol now, whether his attention is directed to the House or Senate, finds few occupying the places where once statesmen and patriots sat but pigmies in intellect and demagogues in politics. Instead of the arguments and eloquence of Webster and Calhoun and Clay, the empty platitudes of Sumner, the virulent vituperation of Drake, and the Red Republican ravings of Carl Schurz are heard. Instead of being charmed by the splendid utterances of Breckinridge, the scholarly rhetoric of Mason, and the terse and cogent logic of Davis, the ear is offended by Chandler's coarse and blasphemous invective, by Trumbull's blundering vulgarities, by Morton's morbid cant, or perchance by the inane gibberish of "Dr." Revels, the negro Senator from Mississippi. Senate and House have alike fallen far below plummet sounding in reputation and respectability.

Your correspondent did not start out, however, to write of these things. What he intended to say was that, as in Kentucky, there are still good men and true willing to serve their country in Congress. The Ashland district, once rendered so famous by Henry Clay, furnishes a more than usual proportion of candidates. Beck, Durham, Trabue and Chenoweth have for some time been talked of in connection with the representation. To-day I hear that there is another Richmond in the field. Col. James E. Allen, a tried Democrat and a cultivated and talented gentleman, now of Danville, but who, it will be remembered, as a citizen of Henry, was a contestant for the nomination to Congress with Hon. Boyd Winchester, is the individual to whom I allude. Now your correspondent has only to say that while any one of the distinguished Democrats spoken of, whether Beck, Durham, Chenoweth, Trabue, or Allen, prove the choice of the party, would do credit to the Ashland district and to Kentucky, he has a strong presentiment that if the present representative does not absolutely decline he will be both renominated and re-elected. It would be next to impossible to beat such a man as James B. Beck with a constituent such as that of the Ashland district.

Woman and Medical Science.

Caroline H. Dall, in a letter to the Woman's Journal, recalls the following interesting historical facts:

Madame Francoise, the midwife of Catherine de Medici, lectured ably to students of both sexes. James Guillemeau was a French surgeon of eminence, who died in 1613, but the obstetrical observations which gave value to his books were contributed by Madame Veronne.

It was to the Countess de Cinchon and the influence which she used at every court in Europe, and finally at the court of Rome, that the world owed the use of Peruvian bark, and, consequently of quinine. Its early name, "Jesuit's bark," showed one step of her process. See "Anastasia Corticis Peruviani, Seu Chinæ Defensis." Genoa, 1661.

Madame Breton patented a system of artificial nourishment for infants in use in France as late as 1830. At the age of twenty-four, and in the year 1736, Elizabeth Blackwell, of London, published a work on medical botany. It was in three volumes folio, well illustrated, and was the first of its kind in any country. Madame Ducoudray, born in Paris, 1712, was the first lecturer who used a manikin, which she herself invented and perfected. Physicians persist in ignoring this fact, although it was publicly approved by the French Academy of Surgeons, December 1, 1738.

Morandi, born in Bologna in 1716, and Beheron, born at Paris in 1730, invented and perfected the use of wax preparations to represent diseases. Beheron's collection was purchased by Cathrine II. of Russia, and went to St. Petersburg. Hunter acknowledged his obligations to her. Morandi's collection at Bologna was visited and purchased by Joseph II. She was professor of anatomy at the University. Lady Mary Wortley Montague introduced inoculation into Europe in 1721, and the intelligent observation of a farmer's wife led Dr. Jenner to his experiments with vaccine matter.

☞ The Nashville Union and American says that Revels is an Indian and that he was never a slave.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes. A. M.	Closes. P. M.		Arrives. A. M.	Arrives. P. M.
	1:30 9:30	Eastern Mail	7:40	4:00
8:45		Eastern Mail		1:30
	3:15	Cincinnati Mail	12:30	
9:30	9:30	Short Line	7:40	1:00
	1:00 11:00	St Louis Mail	7:40	8:30
	1:00 12:00	Ind. & Chicago Mail	7:10	4:00
	3:30 11:00	Memphis, Eliz., Clarksville & N. O. Mail	9:30	10:30
	11:30 12:00	Nash., Chattanooga, &c., M'l		2:00 10:30
	12:00	Lebanon & Rich. Branch Mail		2:35
	2:30	Bardstown B'h M'l	9:00	
	1:45 12:00	Lex. & Frankf't & Way Mails	11:15	6:45
9:00		Louisville & Cincinnati Mailb't	6:30	
	3:30	Louis. and Evans. Mailboat leaves daily ex Sunday	6:00	
	1:00 12:00	New Albany & Jeff. Mail		4:00 9:30
	1:45 12:00	Shelbyville Mail	11:15	6:45
		LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT.		
	12:00	Taylorsville Stage		12:30
	12:00	Mt. Washington "		12:30
		LVS. MON., WED. AND FRIDAY.		
	12:00	West Point and Shawneet'n Stg.		6:00

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 120 3 4.

The Hudson river is closed by ice from Hudson to Albany.

The steamship Monarch sails on Saturday for England.

Dr. Spencer, Surveyor General of New Mexico, is dangerously ill in Santa Fe.

The interruption to travel by the storm of Tuesday continues. Mails and trains are all behind time from every point.

One hundred and fifty cases of the new disease, known as the relapsing fever, are reported now in New York city.

Matt Green, a well known New York sporting character and Republican politician, who kept the Opera Saloon, died on Tuesday.

W. W. Ingersoll, claim agent of Nashville, Tenn., has been arrested for retaining bounty money of a colored soldier named Mullins.

Norman Halley, charged with smuggling, has been held to bail at Buffalo in $2,000 for trial. His father is United States Collector there.

Near Liberty, Mo., a few days ago, a planter, in defending himself against a mob of negroes, killed five, wounded three and dispersed the others.

Revenue Collector Peabody has seized two hundred thousand cigars in the hands of Campbell & Spire, of Nashville, Tenn., for alleged violation of the revenue law.

The Waverly (N. Y.) Steam Flouring Mill, owned by Van Duzer, Hallet & Marsh, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $45,00 ; insured for $33,000.

Judge Cooley, of New Orleans, charges State Treasurer Dubuclet with defrauding the creditors of the State by discounting their warrants and using State funds therefor.

The Mormons are said to have made a large number of converts on Long Island, scattered through a dozen towns, a majority of whom are girls of from 15 to 20 years of age.

A German colony, organized in Chicago for Wet Mountains, Colorado, passed through St. Louis yesterday. A German company has been organized in St. Louis to follow them.

Mayor Hall, of New York, has memorialized the Legislature for the passage of a law which, by refusing to accept an excuse, shall compel the best citizens to serve on juries.

Conservative members of the Virginia Legislature, in a caucus last night, nominated James McDonald, editor of the Richmond Whig, for Secretary of State, and Wm. F. Taylor for Auditor.

A. J. Thorpe, of Cincinnati, who was convicted in December of fraudulently using tobacco stamps twice, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000 and to one year's imprisonment in jail.

Three members of Saint Crispin, who have been before the Worcester (Mass.) municipal court several days on charges of conspiracy, were yesterday held to bail for trial in the Supreme Court.

In St. Louis, yesterday, Thos. B. Harper obtained judgment for $5,000 against the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company for injuries received while in employ of the company over two years ago.

A Fort Stanton correspondent reports that on February 7th the citizens organized an independent expedition of sixty men to go in pursuit of the Mascalora Apaches, under command of Capt. Backa.

A few days ago a couple of horse-thieves were caught by a Vigilance Committee about four miles west of Johnson county, Kansas. The committee made short work of it. One of the scamps soon dangled from a tree, and the other was shot.

The committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the State of New York, of which Col. Pelt, of New York city, and Col. McQuade, of Western New York, are members, appointed recently to effect an amalgamation of that body with the Union Home and School, whose objects are similar, has succeeded in accomplishing its mission.

Leo Balsky, who was shot by Biddle in New York some time ago, has been married, and he and the mysterious widow lady who nursed him at Bellevue Hospital are living quite happy and contented in Irving Place. The time of the trial of Biddle has not yet been fixed, but when it does come off it is stated that it will be of a very interesting nature.

General Roberts, Postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1867 and 1868, was arrested yesterday on the charge of embezzling from the money order fund about $800. The discrepancy in his accounts was discovered before Roberts was relieved from office; but by instructions at the time, from Washington, he was not prosecuted. Yesterday, orders were recieved to prosecute.

Valentine Kleen was arrested in Cincinnati yesterday, on a charge of murdering his own child, a babe seven months old. The testimony before the coroner was that Kleen came home drunk, when his wife asked him for money to buy bread for supper; he became enraged, took a pot of boiling coffee, poured it on the face and bosom of his child. It lived twelve hours.

The New York Police Commissioners propose to make an investigation into circumstances attendant on the publication of the assassination canard, which appeared in several papers on Saturday, so far as the police are concerned. With this end in view, Superintendent Kennedy has obtained from the reporters who gave it out for publication a full statement in writing of the manner in which they obtained it.

The steamship San Jacinto, which arrived at New York, on Tuesday night, from Havana, has brought the body of Lieutenant-General Windham, K. C. B., late commander of the troops in British North America. In charge of the body of Gen. Windham are Sir Alex. McKenzie, Bart., Capt. Hudson and Mr. Hare, who are en route to England to deposit the remains in the family resting-place. The Marquis de Talleyrand was also a passenger on the San Jacinto.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'lle Aron's Concert

to-night at Masonic Temple should attract a large and fashionable audience. She has a charming voice, well cultivated, and was one of Gounod's favorite pupils in the Conservatory of Paris.

Prof. Bauer's Complimentary Concert.

We learn with pleasure that this promises to be, as we had anticipated, *the* concert of the season. Already many seats have been secured, and those desiring to reserve desirable positions for next Monday evening, will do well to consult the diagram of the hall, at the music store of Mr. Louis Tripp, on Main street, near Fourth. The house will undoubtedly be crowded.

Masonic Dramatic Club

will appear on Friday evening next in the "Rent Day," and a travesti on the "Lady of Lyons," and on Saturday, at a matinee, in the favorite farce of "Poor Pillicoddy," and a repetition of the burlesque. This burlesque is not the one so well known as the "Lady of the Lions," but a much different one by H. J. Byron, the author of "Mazeppa," "Aladdin," and many other of the most successful burlesques of the day.

Weisiger Hall.

Mr. William Horace Lingard, the English mimic, humorist, caricaturist and singer, and Miss Alice Dunning, a very pretty, spirited, dashing actress, appeared last night in some of their best efforts. The house was a pretty fair one and the performance most amusing and highly illustrative. Those who wish to see one of the best entertainments of the day of its kind should drop in to-night and see the Lingard-Dunning combination. It is impossible to give an idea of it equal to a sight of it.

The Confederate Orphans.

A. G. Morrow, Esq., general agent of the Confederate Orphan Asylum, at Clarksville, Tennessee, arrived in the city yesterday for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a concert to be given here shortly by the children of that institution. Sixty children will take part in the concert, and will be assisted by amateurs of Louisville, Nashville and Clarksville. A series of concerts, recently given in Nashville, were very successful, and netted $3,000, including donations of provisions and clothing. The Galt House, Louisville, Willard, National and United States Hotels have very generously offered to entertain the children free during their stay in this city, and Capt. W. F. Harris, Superintendent of the Transfer Company, has made a similar offer in regard to transportation. The performances of the children are spoken of as highly creditable and entertaining, and the object is a most worthy one, and one that will readily enlist the sympathies of our people.

The Opera House.

Flotow's ever-popular opera of "Martha" was performed last night. Most of the airs are so familiar to the public ear that it usually attracts at least a full house. It was well put upon the stage; the cast was a good one, and it went off very smoothly. Mr. Drayton has an exceedingly good voice. It is full, rich in tone, well modulated, of fine compass, and admirably cultivated. He sang "the drinking song" as well as it can be sung by any one on this side of the water; and in the song "Lionel will die," he was particularly meritorious, and sang with a degree of taste and feeling which was a most pleasing proof of his musical culture and the excellent quality of his voice. Mr. Drayton is also a capital actor, and plays with much spirit the part of "Plunkett." Mr. Bowler as "Lionel" gave still another agreeable instance of his pleasant qualities as a singer. Some of his notes are remarkably sweet and clear, and in the good-night scene, especially, fell most sweetly upon the ear.

In Mrs. Annie Kemp Bowler we recognize a very piquant actress and attractive songstress, who appeared with so much success in the concerts of Thalberg when he was in this country. Her "Nancy" last night was a very arch and roguish impersonation of a very bewitching *role*, and her singing gave proof of much feeling and excellence. Last, but not least, was Mrs. Bernard, who as "Martha" was of course one of the chief attractions. She played the part with spirit, and sang—particularly "The Last Rose of Summer"—with her usual success and to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

To-night Meyerbeer's grand opera "The Huguenots." On Monday J. K. Emmet as "Fritz, our German Cousin."

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

The Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company.

We are glad to see that our leading merchants and manufacturers are moving with a will in a matter in which every citizen of Louisville is deeply interested, and that a bill has passed the Lower House of our Legislature chartering the Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company, and no doubt will, in a few days, pass the Senate. In the meantime liberal subscriptions are being made to the stock of this company, and we are assured that the prospects are fair; indeed it is almost a certainty that within a few weeks this company will be ready to place two packets between Louisville and all points on White river, Ark., and then as soon as possible it is intended to place two packets between Louisville and all points on Arkansas river.

It is expected that these boats will be managed and controlled by the judgment of our best and most successful river men, who believe that, with proper management, they can be made self-sustaining and even profitable, and who will be interested in them as stockholders? Now, we wish to call the attention of our citizens, merchants, manufacturers, real-estate owners, and even the city government itself to the vast importance of this enterprise.

We call your attention to the city of Evansville, with but one little railroad to build her up; yet the immense trade that has been centered there is truly astonishing, and certainly reflects great credit upon the enterprising business men of that growing little city. But how was this accomplished? Look at the river reports, and you will at once conclude that her steamboats, running in every direction, have produced this wonderful effect. Then look at the wharf at Cincinnati, and that at St. Louis, with almost miles of steamboats, or even to Memphis, with her packet lines reaching almost all the rivers, and then look at our own wharf, with three or four steamers tied to our shore, and they often Cincinnati or Pittsburg boats and not our own; and we must see that whilst we have done wonders in building railroads (and this was all-important), yet we have most sadly neglected this other great adjunct to commercial greatness, viz: well-organized packet lines owned by our own people. We all know that our most valuable trade is from the South, including a very large trade from the State of Arkansas. This latter trade is being diverted from us day by day for the want of boats (and all of our business men who have recently visited Arkansas agree that we will loose a large portion of it unless we have regular packets of our own) as Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans and, Evansville all have their boats in Arkansas and White rivers, and can carry freights from their several cities to the doors of the merchants, whilst we must depend upon Cincinnati boats that charge us larger rates than they charge from Cincinnati, and often can't take our freight at all, or we must ship by rail to Memphis, and trust to other peoples' boats to carry our freight from that point, and these always discriminate against us, and create great delay and dissatisfaction. But a large amount of the trade from Arkansas is done upon orders sent out by boats, and these of course do not come to Louisville, but go to the cities that own the boats. We know of one boat that in five trips carried orders to Cincinnati for over $100,000 worth of merchandise. These orders would come to Louisville if we had the boats, as the people of Arkansas prefer to trade at Louisville, provided they can have the same facilities to ship their goods.

Now, what is to be done? Can we afford to loose our most valuable trade? We think not; and urge every business man in our city, each manufacturing establishment, our city government itself, to step forward and aid in this very important enterprise.

The commissioners to receive stock are some of our best business men; their very names guarantee ability and integrity. They are: R. A. Robinson, John A. Carter, E. F. Walde, James D. Allen, George W. Wicks, J. J. Porter, and B. C. Levi.

These boats will form a line of packets to Memphis, and as low down as the mouth of Arkansas river; a want which we have sadly felt for years, and which should be an additional reason to bring them out at once.

SUICIDE.

An Insane Man Cuts his Throat from Ear to Ear.

Yesterday afternoon a German named Valentine Ebert, a stone-mason by trade, cut his throat with a razor, at his residence on Mary street, in Germantown, a suburb of the city, south of Broadway and above Preston streets, killing himself instantly. He had been out of employment for several days, and had acted rather queerly, but no one had the slightest suspicion that he meditated self-destruction. He had eaten his dinner as usual and was sitting in the room with his wife and an old gentleman, when, without saying a word to either, he got up, walked into the next room and closed the door. In a few moments his body was heard to fall upon the floor. Upon entering the room he was found lying on his face on the floor quite dead, with a terrible gash in his throat, extending literally from ear to ear. The right carotid artery and jugular, windpipe, and left jugular were entirely severed, and death was almost instantaneous. The razor with which the fatal deed was committed was found lying near him clotted with gore, and the floor and the furniture of the room were splashed and spattered with the life-blood which had spurted from the gaping wound in his throat. Ebert was left-handed and the terrible gap was evidently inflicted with his left hand, as the wound was deeper on the right side of the throat than on the left, and was made with a firm, unfaltering hand. There was no nervous hacking at the throat, but only one long, deep incision into the flesh and through the arteries, almost to the bone, effectually and almost instantly accomplishing the object.

There is no known reason or motive for the act, but from his strange conduct within the past few days, it is supposed that he was laboring under insanity. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and five children in rather straightened circumstances. The following is the result of the Coroner's inquest:

INQUEST NO. 42, held on Mary street, in Germantown, upon the body of Valentine Ebert. Verdict of the jury: Came to his death by cutting his throat with a razor, as it is believed from the evidence.

R. A. SHADBURNE, C. J. C.

A BLONDE'S FOLLY.

She Sacrifices her Golden Locks for a Pretty Bonnet.

A millinery shop is a woman's paradise. In it is everything she adores and nothing she dislikes. A pretty bonnet is more than a woman can forego.

A singular example of the correctness of this occurred in a fashionable Market-street millinery store the other day. A young lady, who is noted in her circle of friends for the magnificence of her beautifully golden hair, went into a well known store to purchase a bonnet which she had seen displayed and admired very much. The price, however, was far above her limited means. She left, heartbroken. The gem of a bonnet was not within the possibility of her possession and she returned home with tearful eyes.

She had set her heart upon the possession of this bonnet, however, and, though baffled in the first attempt, she did not give up all hopes of finally becoming the happy owner of it. She determined to wait and work until she had accumulated funds sufficient to make up the required amount. But, with her small income, this would be too long a time to wait. A happy thought suddenly came to her relief, and, jumping for joy, she hastily dressed herself and put off to the milliner's. The rest of the story is told in a few words: She proposed to sell her long golden hair for the bonnet. The proposition was readily accepted, and the poor girl went back into the sewing room, had her beautiful, flowing hair all clipped off by the ruthless shears, and, turning it over to the milliner, took the bonnet and an artificial head-dress, and left in great glee. It is to be hoped that she has not, nor will not suffer from the sad spoliation, and, with the assistance of the freaks of fashion in the way of chignons, &c., she may not.

THE TRIGGER.

The Pigeon Match at Woodlawn To-Day.

The members of the Fayette club who are to contend with the members of the Jefferson county shooting club at Woodlawn Race course to-day, for the championship of Kentucky, arrived from Lexington on the train last evening. A number of the members of the Jefferson county club proceeded up the road yesterday afternoon to receive and welcome them to the city. They were received with true Kentucky hospitality and were escorted to the Galt House. Last night they were entertained at the rooms of the Jefferson county club. The delegation is composed of the following gentlemen: W. R. Fleming, J. M. Taylor, J. S. Woolfolk, H. G. Craig, Robt. Brown, F. Bissicks, W. T. Scott, R. J. Adams, W. K. Higgins, W. C. Goodloe, T. J. Bush, Dr. W. S. Chipley, M. S. Dowden, W. B. Till, Frank Woolley, Winder Monroe, Oscar Hinkle, Phil Brown, Judge S. S. Goodloe, James F. Robinson, Jr., and W. R. Higgins.

The match to-day will be at fifteen double birds, eighteen yards rise and one hundred yards boundary.

The Fayette club will be represented in the match by Messrs. J. M. Taylor, J. S. Woolfolk, Horace Craig, Phil. Brown, and —— Kerrick. The Jefferson county club will be represented by Messrs. Wallace Herr, Rob't Herr, Richard Herr, A. M. Waddell, and A. B. Barker. These gentlemen are among the best if not the best shots in the State, and there will be some fine shooting.

A special train for the accommodation of visitors will leave the Short-line depot at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

AN INFANT ASYLUM.

Great Success of the Project as Tried at St. Vincent's—Twenty-seven Babies Sent In.

It is not generally known perhaps that there is a foundling hospital, or rather, as the modest ladies choose to call it, an infant asylum in this city. In the early part of last year the matter was discussed by a number of benevolent Catholic ladies, who finally succeeded in securing a part of the building occupied as the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum from Sister Alice, the Superior, to be set apart for this purpose. It was put in operation on the 1st of May last, and since that time twenty-seven little waifs have been received within its walls and cared for. Some are very young, when brought there being only a few hours old sometimes, but then babies three and four months and often older are placed under the protection of the institution. This is something which has undoubtedly been needed in Louisville for a long time, and the philanthropic ladies through whose efforts it has been put in operation are deserving of much credit.

A Dairy Burned.

The alarm of fire Tuesday night was caused by the burning of the dairy and stables of H. C. Merhoff & Co., about two miles from the city, on the Preston-street road. There were eighty cows in the stables, but they were all saved. The loss will amount to $12,000. The property was fully insured in the Hope Company, but, it will be remembered, that concern collapsed over two years ago, therefore the loss is total. The cause of the fire is unknown. The alarm was sounded from the corner of Broadway and Shelby, but the fire being outside of the city limits the engines did not go.

CITY FEATURES.

Manufacturing in Louisville—No. 1.

The capitalists, merchants, and business men of Louisville have been, during the last few years, a thousand times, and in a thousand different ways, invited to consider the vital importance of the establishment and maintenance of manufactories of all kinds of articles which enter into daily consumption among the people, not only of our own city and State, but also of the South and West, with whom we hold intimate business relations.

Great progress has been made in this direction, but the ground is not yet half occupied, and there are numerous openings which might be profitably filled if those of our citizens who have money at their command could be induced to invest a moderate amount of their surplus means in manufacturing establishments, and thus lend their aid in increasing the growth and commercial prosperity of Louisville.

The business of manufacturing in Louisville is no untried experiment, but has met with assured success, and not many years will elapse before it will overshadow all other agencies in promoting the growth and wealth of the city.

We assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that the manufacturing concern which employs fifty men, paying them fine living wages, is of more value to the city than the heaviest dry goods or grocery house. The money disbursed for wages is spent at home, and our people get the benefit of its disbursement, whereas the merchant buys his goods of manufacturers or middle men elsewhere, and spends only his profits at home. Not a few of our wealthy men have surplus money which they might use to better advantage, in the long run, both to themselves and the public, by investing in manufactories than by locking it up in bank vaults, or even in insurance and bank stocks; and some of them might find it to their advantage to withdraw their capital from other cities and invest at home. They might thus repay, in part, the debt they owe to their more enterprising fellow-citizens, whose energy and public spirit has done for them what they have failed to do for themselves in increasing, year by year, the value of their property, thereby supplying them with the money to invest abroad which should be kept and judiciously, wisely and liberally used at home.

This subject will be continued in another article.

Incident in Advertising.

The Boston and Meriden Manufacturing Company, an incorporated company, engaged in the manufacture of builders' hardware, knowing the value of advertising, recently introduced their new Patent Window Fast. The company thought they had the best thing in the world, and advertised it freely before receiving hardly a single order. What is the result? To-day they are crowding their factory to supply increasing orders. Agents engaged in selling and carpenters in putting them on are making money, and in some localities where parties secure the entire control of sales on special terms they are making it an exclusive business, sending, in some instances, single orders for a hundred gross, thus making an unparalleled paying business, with full monopoly of sales. Three months ago it was hardly known, but in this short time the invention is in course of adoption by every enterprising builder in the country. The result of judicious advertising.—[Boston Times.

☞ Webster's Porcelains, 85, Fourth street.

The Doctors.

In conversation with one of our leading physicians, a few days since, we were informed by him that lately his attention had been frequently called to the happy effects amongst his patients of Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it was greatly superior to any diuretic he had ever known, and that he must confess he had not been able to prescribe anything that had as much merit.

☞ One of our prominent Main-street merchants, who has been suffering with a disease of the kidneys and bladder for years, and who constantly required the use of a diuretic, says that after trying all other preparations in the market, he has found nothing that gives him so much relief as Wintersmith's admirable combination of Buchu—Pareira Brava, Cubebs and Juniper Berries. This great diuretic is a perfect success, and it is a certain cure for all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL meets to-night.

THE ORDINANCE DOCKET of the City Court will be called this morning.

W. H. A. THOMPSON, correspondent of the Lafayette, (Ind.) Daily Journal, is in the city.

A ONE-LEGGED soldier armed with a hand-organ is fighting starvation on the street corners of the city.

HENRY PAGE, a negro, indicted for grand larceny, was surrendered by his bail and committed to jail yesterday.

REV. GEO. C. LORIMER will deliver a lecture at Weisiger Hall on the Philanthropy of Humor, on the 24th of February.

YOUNG HARRY SLATER, who was severely wounded by his little brother the other day, accidentally, is suffering very seriously.

A STEER WHICH had been driven to exhaustion, laid down on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, yesterday, unable to proceed further.

THE REV. J. LANCASTER SPALDING will lecture at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday evening, February 13th, on St. Colomba, an example of Irish character. Admission 50 cents.

J. H. MEADOWS and W. Blankenship, the $7,000 robbers, were found guilty in the Circuit Court yesterday, and each sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

THERE WERE BUT five cases of drunkenness before the City Court yesterday. Three of the defendants were fined, one discharged, and ones case continued. Four were men and one was a woman.

MESSRS. A. V. DUPONT & CO. have erected a private telegraph line between their ware-rooms on Main street, and their mills on Tenth street. The system used is that known as the "dial system." Messages can be sent and received by any person who can read and write.

THE MANY FRIENDS of Mr. I. B. O'Bannon, President of the Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, who has been ill at his residence in the country for some time, will be glad to learn that he is convalescing, and hopes are entertained that he will soon be able to resume his duties at the bank.

THE CASE of Jack Sheppard, charged with decoying a green Cincinnatian, named Reynolds, into a gambling-house and then swindling him out of $1,000, was the only case on the monthly docket which came to a trial in the City Court yesterday. It occupied the whole day. A judgment of $250 was assessed against Sheppard by the jury.

A DERANGED WOMAN was found wandering on the streets last night, and was locked up in First-street station to await an examination before the proper tribunal. She says that her name is Mary Ann Wright, and that she formerly lived in Baltimore. She is a woman of fine education and cultivation, and evidently some great sorrow has dethroned reason.

THE PEOPLE OF that locality complain loudly of the condition of what should be Seventeenth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. They complain that the General Council does not take the proper steps to have it opened to travel as the other streets above and below it are. As it now is, it is a cess-pool, and deposit for all manner of filth and corruption. The Council should do something toward abating this great nuisance.

ALONZO P. SHARP, whose name has appeared in the Police Court proceedings every day for the last week, as having stolen $6 from G. Detweiler, turns out to be a thief of much greater pretentions. Yesterday a sheriff arrived from Columbus, Ohio, with a requisition and took Sharp back to his prison at that place where he was awaiting trial on an indictment for grand larceny at the time of his escape several months ago.

TWO WHITE MEN and two negroes, all mixed up in the same row were before the City Court yesterday. The affair occurred in Congress alley, on the previous afternoon. The two white men were charged with assaulting the two negroes, and the two negroes were charged with assaulting a white man named Emil Beck with intent to kill. Beck is lying in a very precarious condition, in consequence of which the trial was postponed till next Monday.

TUESDAY MORNING, Frederick Lutz, who has been boarding at the house of Chas. Storey, No. 586 Main street, was found lying at the foot of the stairs of his boarding-house in an insensible condition. He was taken to his room, but died in a few hours. It is supposed that in descending the stairs he missed his footing, and fell. Coroner Shadburn held an inquest and returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Lutz was about fifty years of age, and leaves a family in Illinois.

Father Meagher's Cane.

The public seems to have pretty generally acquiesced in the justness of the award of the cane to Father Meagher by a vote of those attending the late fair at Masonic Temple. Yesterday a delegation from the ladies in charge of the fair, consisting of Mrs. J. C. Webb, Mrs. Ben. J. Webb, Mrs. Harris, and Mrs. Strain, visited Father M. at the convent of St. Louis Bertrand, on Sixth street, and formally presented him with this token of esteem from the members of the church in this diocese. It bore the following inscription:

TO THE MOST POPULAR CLERGYMAN IN THE DIOCESE.
FATHER J. D. MEAGHER.

Petit Larceny.

It is astonishing to see what petty and picayunish things some people will steal. Yesterday morning, in the City Court, a negro girl named Emily Martin was held to answer for stealing some dilapidated dresses, and other clothing, which, though it made a big pile, did not amount to more than its rag value. She had been cooking for the family from which the clothing was stolen, and throwing up her situation, carried off the goods with her. She was held in $200 bond to answer, and not being able to give it, will have to lay in jail for her folly.

"Shoo, Purp,

don't bodder me," a song and dance, "dorgonically dedicated to the Rejected Purp," and embellished with a faithful likeness of the "Purp" expressed from Cleveland, January 27th, and refused an audience by the President, is the positively very latest musical novelty, and is from the press of Mr. Louis Tripp, 118 Main street.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, February 9.

Herman Straus, cutting Marcus Lieb, with intent to kill; continued till next Tuesday.

Thomas Stevens and J. E. Kent, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; each fined $5 and held in $100 for 30 days.

John Parwell, same charge; fined $3 and held in $100 for 1 month.

Mary Wright, same; discharged.

Andy Crumback, same; continued.

Lewis and Henry Kammer, assault on Henry Johnson; continued.

John G. Liter, abuse of family; discharged.

Henry Johnson and Antony Young, assault on Emil Beck, with intent to kill; continued till Monday.

Alonzo P. Sharp, stealing $6; continued.

Ellen Page, larceny; $100 to answer.

Emily Martin, stealing clothing from Paul Seitz; $100 to answer.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

John Bishoff vs. W. A. Sheppard. This is an action to recover a horse which the defendant detained, and for ten dollars damage. Verdict for the plaintiff, and $10 damages.

Victor Stoll vs. W. H. Moore. This is an action for rent. The plaintiff leased a house and lot to the defendant, and claims that $300 of the money was not paid to him as agreed. He also claims that the defendant failed to keep the premises in repair as agreed, and that the premises were damaged to the amount of $500. The case was tried by a jury, and a verdict of $200, without interest, was found for the plaintiff.

Davis, Rozell & Co. vs. Sallie E Bruce, administratrix of E. M. Bruce and Warren Mitchell. This is a suit for a debt of $1,178 80, on account, contracted during the life time of E. M. Bruce. Verdict for the plaintiff for six hundred and ninety-eight dollars, with interest from June 26th, 1867.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. J. H. Meadows and Wesley Blankenship. The argument in this case was resumed yesterday morning; Mr. Lawless and Judge Bunch speaking for the defense, and Judge Burnett for the prosecution. The case was then submitted to the jury, and the verdict of guilty and the extreme penalty of the law, (five years each in the penitentiary) was rendered.

Same vs. Capt. Price, charged with obtaining money under false pretences; a jury was impanneled and the case laid over until this morning.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by
DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Staples vs. Hawkins, Meade; affirmed.

Sallee vs. Hurt, Clinton; reversed.

Thatcher vs. Cannon, &c., Louisville Chancery; reversed.

Brown, guardian, &c., vs. Love, &c., Hardin; reversed.

Gray vs. Gray's administrator, &c., Mason; reversed.

Wilder & Co. vs. Allgood, Marion; affirmed.

ORDERS.

McHatton, &c., vs. Ford, &c., Owen; rehearing granted.

Dunlevy vs. O'Bannon, Jefferson;

Bright vs. Brewer, Franklin: petitions for rehearing overruled.

Spiers, &c., vs. Ament's executor, Hardin; appearance of appellees entered, and cross-appeal granted.

Marshall vs. Waller, Shelby; set for hearing on sixty-sixth day of term.

Berry vs. Berry's executor, &c., Bath;

Hazelrigg vs. Tenney et al, Montgomery;

Kidd vs. Hall, &c., Montgomery; submitted on briefs.

Smith vs. Farrow's administrator, Montgomery; plea filed and cause submitted.

Bank of Kentucky vs. McFerran, Menifee & Co., Louisville Chancery;

Bank of Kentucky vs. Hall & Long, Louisville Chancery; argued by Samuel Russell, Esq., for appellees, and Hon. Isaac Caldwell for appellants, and submitted.

A Receiver of a Court Cannot Apply the Funds in his Hands to Payment of an Individual Debt.

Johnson vs. Gunter. } From Hardin.

REVERSED FEB. 8, 1870—PETERS, JUDGE.

Gunter having been appointed a receiver by the court for the purpose, collected from Johnson on a sale bond $211. Afterward the bond was quashed, and Gunter ordered to return the money; and having failed to do so, a rule was ordered against him to show cause why he should not be attached for failing to return the money. In response he tendered $83, and stated that he held claims against Johnson equal to the residue; that Johnson was insolvent, claiming the right to deduct his debt.

Held—The money was received by Gunter under a decretal order of the court, and his possession is deemed the possession of the court. No discretion is allowed him as to any application or disposition of it, but he holds it subject to the order of the court, and to be paid to whom the court shall adjudge it. He had no right, therefore, to withhold the money, and the response furnished no excuse or legal reason therefor.

Sufficiency of Petition—Exhibits.

Murphy vs. Estis. } From Hancock.

REVERSED—HARDIN, JUDGE.

The matter alleged as the cause of action in this case, was that the defendant "extorted and obtained" $368 from the plaintiff without any consideration, and was therefore indebted to him in said sum. A written statement of the plaintiff was filed and referred to, stating that he had paid the money under a mistaken belief, induced by defendant's attorney, that he was liable therefor for failing to return an execution as sheriff.

Held.—Though a pleading founded on a bill of particulars should be construed to relate to it, and to allege what may be reasonably inferred from the statements of the items of the account, so far as comprehended by the general averments of the pleadings, this will not dispense with the necessity of such a statement of facts in a petition as is necessary to constitute a valid cause of action according to the established rules of pleading. The want of essential averments in the petition cannot be supplied by merely referring to another paper. The petition should show a right in the plaintiff, an injury to that right, and consequent damage. (14 B. Mon., 83.)

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1870. }

Money is not stringent, yet it cannot be said to be abundant. The banks have been handling large amounts of exchange, which, with the naturally large demand for discounts, has caused all surplus funds to be absorbed. The banks continue to accommodate their friends at 9 or 12 per cent.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Is more abundant, and the banks are offering more freely. The rates between banks are from 1-20 to 1-10 discount. The counter rate may be quoted at ⅛ to 1-10 discount buying and par to 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD—Is moving but sluggishly. There are no large amounts offered, and buyers are operating but lightly. The prices, as reported by telegraph, were remarkably steady, there having been but one change throughout the day. Gold opened at 120⅝, it went to 120¾ at 10:25, but at 11:25 was again 120⅝, and closed at 120⅝. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	120	120¾
Silver halves and quarters	115	
Silver dimes	113	

GOVERNMENTS have been more active to-day, but nothing approaching to a lively stir has been noticeable in them. They have advanced in the New York market, but our bankers make wide margins:

Five-twenties, 1861	117	@118
Five-twenties, 1862	114	@115
Five-twenties, 1864	113⅜	@114⅜
Five-twenties, 1865	113⅜	@114⅜
Five-twenties, new issue	112⅜	@113⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	113	@114
Five-twenties, 1868	113	@114
Ten-forties	111⅜	@112⅜
Cy 6's	110⅜	@111⅜

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	118¾	117¾	118	⅜	..
" '62	115⅝	114¾	115	⅜	..
" '64	115	114⅜	114⅜	..	..
" '65	115	114⅜	114⅜	..	..
New issue	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜	..	..
" '67	114¼	113¾	114	⅛	..
Coupons '68	114¼	114	114	..	..
10-40 coupons	112⅜	112¼	112⅜	⅛	..
Cy 6s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The stock and bond market has shown some life, but the demand has slightly decreased. Favorite securities, however, still command full prices. Nashville Railroad stock has been in demand, but nearly all orders on the market have now been filled. Covington bonds show an upward tendency, with a fair degree of trade doing in them. City bonds also receive a fair share of favor, and prices are firm.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	124	@125
National Bank, second	93	@ 95
National Bank, Planters'	93	@ 95
National Bank, City	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	91½	@ 92½
Bank of Louisville	89	@ 90
Merchants' Bank	115	@116
Commercial Bank	75	@ 78
Northern Bank	117	@118
Citizens' Bank	109	@110
People's Bank	98	@100
Mechanics' bank	99	@100
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	86	@ 90
Falls City Tobacco bank	96	@ 97½
Masonic bank	102	@103
Security bank	108	@109
Louisville Insurance Company bank	125	@130
Farmers' bank	92	@ 93
Western Insurance Company bank	128	@130
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	104	@105½
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	92	@ 93
L. & F. R. R. (common)	50	@ 52
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	65	@ 66
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	69½	@ 70½

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	69	@ 71
City for bounty, 6 per c	70	@ 72
City for school purposes, 6 per c	69	@ 71
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	74	@ 75
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c	75	@ 76½
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 pr c	74	@ 75½
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	73	@ 74
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	74	@ 75
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	75	@ 76
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	71	@ 72
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	78	@ 79
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	92	@ 93
" " second issue, 6 per c	79	@ 80
" " third issue, 6 per c	73	@ 74
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	72	@ 73
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	94	@ 95
" " " new 5 per c	87	@ 88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	91	@ 93
" " " new, 7 pr c	79	@ 80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	82	@ 83
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	92	@ 94
" " " (L. B. br.) 7 per c	89	@ 90
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c	91	@ 92
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c	87½*	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c		@ 84*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	90	@ 92½
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	—	@ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85	
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c		90*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in a recent article captioned "Luxuries," takes the ground that homilies upon popular economy as a means of national recuperation is gross nonsense; that to subsist on bread and water is not the way to obtain means to pay off the national debt, and hence it is bad policy to make the taxes upon luxuries excessive. The writer says, it needs but little reflection to discover that this theory of popular abstention, or non-consumption, as a means of increasing the national wealth, is founded in error, and would signally fail to bring about the desired result, even if it were possible to enforce it.

That the masses have been compelled to practise economy, and rigidly forego the use of many articles of luxury, since the war, is a notorious fact. And to this fact is largely due the present great depression of our commerce and industry, whose interests are closely identified with the production and consumption of such articles—that is, if we understand by the term luxuries such commodities as, among civilized nations, are not classed among the prime necessaries of life. The inability of the people to consume the products of their own industry—in all those diversified fields which give employment to labor and capital—is an evidence of poverty which demands a reduction rather than an increase of taxation.

To be sure, we consider it sound policy to place the heaviest taxes upon articles of superfluity and luxury, because the bulk of these taxes is paid by that class of consumers who can best afford to be taxed. But when the taxation of luxuries is pressed to that extreme point which checks both production and consumption, compelling capital and labor to withdraw from profitable employment, it ceases to encourage true economy in a national point of view. In other words, it dries up important sources of national wealth, and restricts enterprise within narrower limits.

* * * * *

In short, the saving in one item of expenditure would be counterbalanced by much greater losses in others. And if we should proceed to legislate upon the general principle that the consumption of all articles of luxury is a waste that ought to be repressed on the score of national economy, we should soon have both commerce and production restricted within very narrow limits, our country impoverished and our civilization relapsing into barbarism.

The political and financial events of the last few years have tended to build up colossal fortunes in this country, and concentrate wealth in fewer hands. The distinction between the rich and poor is more broadly marked than ever before in the history of our republic. Under these circumstances, the free consumption of luxuries by the wealthier portion of our people is not only to be expected, but it is, on the whole, a great benefit to the material interests of the country. It keeps money in circulation, stimulates trade and production, and tends to restore that financial equilibrium between the different classes of our population which existed before the war. If we would be prosperous as a nation, we must not encourage the practice of hoarding unproductive wealth, but rather that policy which leads to its distribution and equalization by a generous expenditure.

PROVISIONS.—The condition of the market is still very far from being satisfactory. The packing season is not yet over, and operators are still in doubt as to the extent of the season's business.

Messrs. Heny Millard & Co., of Chicago, in their circular of the 5th, say:

There was some little anxiety to know how the "seller February" transactions would be met, but although a large amount of mess pork was delivered on this option the first three days of the month, there was no inconvenience apparent, and all engagements were met promptly and satisfactorily. A temporary decline then ensued with an almost immediate reaction to a moderate extent. Values will probably rule much as they are at present until the extent of the packing be ascertained. Farmers have thus far outgeneraled the packers and drovers, and something definite must be learned as to the quantity of stock they have yet to market before any security can be felt even in present prices, which, however, are so much lower than at this date last year, that a much healthier consumption will be induced. The English markets are again declining, and our newly acquired demand from that quarter may be checked, which would be of serious injury just now. There is actually no margin for profit at present between the two countries, and as Lent, which exercises an excessive influence over the demand for bacon in England, is approaching, shippers will avoid overloading themselves with high priced meats. There will probably be hardly any stability in the trade till the month of March or, perhaps, April, as by that time our position ought to be pretty well defined. The receipts of hogs continue moderately liberal, but within the past few days the supply of dressed has been diminishing. At this time last year the shipments of live and dressed exceeded the receipts, and the surplus, as well as our weekly packing, which was, however, very small, had to be drawn from the hogs in store. There must be a very large number of dressed hogs at present in store in the city, but the exact figures cannot be arrived at, as it is to the interest of the receivers to conceal the facts. Our packing, however, will be liberally fed on them for some time, and we may safely assert it will be larger than last season's. The quality of the receipts is excellent, and the large proportion of heavy weights very surprising, so much so that light smooth bacon hogs will command almost an equal price.

The receipts of hogs for the week sum up as follows, viz: Live, 39,035; dressed, 20,697; total, 59,732. And the shipments: Live, 11,989; dressed, 11,191; total, 23,180—leaving 36,552 head for packers, city use, and number left over in the pens. For the corresponding period last year the receipts were: live, 16,282, dressed, 7,823; total, 24,205; and the shipments: live, 11,528; dressed, 12,922; total, 24,449. The packing to the present time sums up 564,286 head, against 581,093 in 1869, 797,942 in 1868. The market for hogs was generally depressed through the week, but closes firmer at $8 40@8 60 gross for light to common, $8 70@8 85 for fair to prime bacon grades, and $8 90@9 10 for fair to extra mess pork qualities. Dressed closed firmer at $10 12½@10 37½ net, dividing on 200 lbs.

Messrs. Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, in their circular of the 5th say:

Dealers have been very considerably excited, the predominant characteristic of the market being weakness, but toward the close there was a partial recovery, more perhaps in the willingness of operators to purchase liberally at the prevailing low prices, than any disposition to concede an advance. Among a large number of operators the idea prevails that anything which can be had below the cost of production is safe, if not cheap, and as products have for some time been ruling below the cost to packers, and prices have reached the point at which most, in the earlier periods of the season, conceded they would be safe, there is less reluctance in making purchases than there would have been if the decline had been reached by more rapid stages, or it had not been seemingly submitted to in response to the claims of exporters and consumers, who, until within the past few weeks, have been refusing to buy beyond their immediate necessities, and thus have wearied out the patience of packers and induced them, as a matter of compromise, gradually to feel their way down to a point which would meet the expectations of buyers. That point was reached about three weeks ago, when purchases became active, and, as the general market has in the meantime steadily settled down, the purchases have so increased, both for export and for consumption, that it is pretty generally conceded that the lowest point of the market has been touched, and that future changes are most likely to be in favor of packers, who have for several months been patient and uncomplaining sufferers of their own folly in building up, beyond any warrant, the price of hogs, and consequently the cost of provisions [redacted] most, if not nearly all of the country points, as at Louisville and this place, the packing season is drawing rapidly to a close, and within the ensuing week it is expected that reports will assume an authoritative form. At Cincinnati and Milwaukee they are still doing something, and at Chicago a great deal, and as the houses at these points may remain open for two, if not three weeks, the final reports of the season may not be reached until some time in March, though before that time they will assume a less "questionable shape." In the interim we will remark that the prevailing impression is that at the slaughtering points the number will not vary materially from last year, whilst in the country proper it will be short. At the five cities—Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis—there have been cut 1,502,648 against 1,446,495 last year. In this place, the slaughtering is reported as 229,913 against 231,937 of last year. Hogs have come in slowly, and the market has been quiet, though very steady at 8@8½, 8¾@8⅞, and occasionally 9c gross for very choice.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade:)

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	17	7
Butter, pkgs	38	1
Bacon, casks	83	6
Bacon, tcs	8	3
Bagging, pcs	173	17
Bale Rope, coils	187	65
Cement, bbls	..	50
Cheese, pkgs	..	26
Candles, bxs	..	111
Coffee, bags	117	201
Corn, bags	3617	..
Coal, bush	..	2700
Cotton, bales	883	568
Dried fruit	196	24
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	6	75
Feathers, bags	16	12
Eggs, bxs and bbls	79	35
Flour, bbls	215	167
Furniture, pkgs	852	268
Hides, bdls	814	16
Hay, bales	270	50
Hogs, head	342	..
Horses, head	31	3
Iron, pig, tons	..	..
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	148	1772
Lard, tcs	2	11
Lard, kegs	58	2
Malt, sks	244	33
Merchandise, pkgs	752	2561
Mules, head	50	1
Nails, kegs	154	139
Oats, sacks	242	51
Offal, sks	..	..
Potatoes, bbls	25	99
Pork, mess, bbls	1	..
Rags, bales	76	..
Rice, casks	24	3
Sugar, hhds	60	1
Sugar, bxs and bbls	131	183
Salt, bbls	..	58
Seeds, bags	134	293
Shingles, no	..	..
Tobacco, hhds	136	58
Tobacco, boxes	225	57
Whisky, bbls	200	70
Wheat, sacks	1090	..
Wool, sacks	..	..
Woodenware, pkgs	718	88

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—The market is unchanged in every respect. We quote at $2 50 to $6 00 for common and inferior qualities and extra choice. Stocks are ample, and a fair demand is reported. We note sales of 30 barrels at $3 00 to $4 50.

ALCOHOL—Is a shade lower. We quote at $1 98 @2 00 in barrel lots, and $2 25@2 40 in smaller packages.

ALE AND BEER—Prices are steady and a fair demand is reported.

BAGGING AND BALE-ROPE—The market is quiet. We quote 2-lb Ky. hemp bagging at 23½@25c; flax bagging at 24@25c; rope in coils and half coils at 7½@8½c.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet at 30c on arrival for prime lots.

BUTTER—There are liberal receipts from the country, with a fair demand. Prices range from 19 to 27c for common cooking to strictly choice qualities. Western Reserve butter is steady at 34@35c; New York butter is quiet and unchanged; sales are made at 46@47c. We note sales of 200 pounds of Western Reserve at 34c.

BAGS—Prices are steady and the market is well supplied. We quote:

2-bu grain bags at	42½	@45c
2½-bu " "	48½	@50c
3-bu " "	56½	@61c
2-bu burlaps at	15	@16c
4-bu "	19	@20c
Gunnies, in bales	20½	@21c
" resewed	21½	@22c

BARK—Chestnut oak is in good demand, and commands $14 00 per cord on arrival.

CRANBERRIES—The market is dull and nominal. We quote wild at $8 00@10 00, and $11 00@14 00 for cultivated.

COTTON YARNS—The market is steady. We quote standard brands:

No. 500, per dozen, at		18	@20c
" 600,	" at	16	@18c
" 700,	" at	14	@16c

Pound yarns are selling at 42c per lb.

CEMENT—Stocks are ample and prices unchanged. Sales to-day amount to 90 bbls, at $1 75@2 00.

CORN MEAL—There is a good demand for kiln dried, with sales at $4 75@5 00 per bbl. Bolted meal is in fair request, and prices steady at 90c@$1 00 per bushel loose.

COFFEE—Is in good request and firm. Jobbers report liberal sales, and stocks are ample. We note sales 100 bags Rio at 20@24c. We quote Rio:

Choice	24	@24½c.
Prime	23	@23½c.
Fair	21½	@22 c.
Common	18½	@21½c.
Laguayra	25	@26 c.
Java	30½	@33 c.

CHEESE—Prices are unchanged. A fair demand is reported. Sales to-day of 30 boxes Ohio factory at 18@18½c. We quote factory at 18@19c, Western Reserve 17@18c, English dairy 18@19c, Kentucky cream cheese 18@19c, Tom Thumb 25@27c.

COAL—We continue to quote 17c per bu for Pittsburg, 19c for cannel and 15c for Pomeroy coal. We quote by the barge load afloat at 11c for Pittsburg, cannel at 13c, and Pomeroy at 9c.

COTTON—The market is exhibiting but little animation, although there are several buyers in the market and stocks are fair. Advices are not calculated to strengthen prices, and buyers anticipate concessions. We quote:

Middling	23½	@24 c
Low middling	23	@23½c
Good ordinary	22	@22½c
Ordinary	21	@21½c

CANDLES—A fair demand characterizes the market, and manufacturers and jobbers are well supplied. We quote 12-oz star at 14@15c; 11-oz star at 13½@14c; tallow are steady at 13½@14½c.